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# COUNTRY LIFE

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## AUCTIONS

**ANTIQUE OR MODERN** (advantageous to Executors, Trustees, and Private Owners) at very **GOOD PRICES ASSURED** for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of **PHILIPS, SON & NEALE**, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: Mayfair 2424. Reg. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday. *The Times* every Tuesday.

**H. R. HARMER, PHILATELIC AUCTIONEER.** Clients and prospective vendors are asked to note that as from March 6 our address will be 39-42 NEW BOND STREET, W.1. The telephone will remain unaltered. Mayfair 0218 (3 lines).

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**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD.,** will hold the following SALE by AUCTION at their Galleries,

72, NEW BOND STREET, W.1. May. 6622. THE SECOND PORTION OF THE WELL-KNOWN COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH POTTERY, etc., formed by the late LOUIS GAUTIER, Esq. (to be sold by Order of the Executors), on March 9 and 10. Catalogues of above Sale p. 3d. each (prepaid).

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD.** (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYFAIR 6622.

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comprising 80 Mares and Fillies, 75 Stallions and 135 Geldings will be sold at the Suffolk Horse Society's Spring Show and Sale to be held at Ipswich on March 8th and 9th. All animals will be sold with a veterinary certificate of soundness. Mares, Fillies and Stallions to be sold on first day, and geldings on second day. Catalogues and all particulars from the Auctioneers, **SPURLINGS & HEMPSON**, Ipswich, or Raymond Keer, Secretary, Suffolk Horse Society, Woodbridge.

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**BOOKS ON HUNTING, SHOOTING, ANGLING, ETC.,** inexpensively lent by post. Send money addressed envelope and 6d. stamps for 500-BOOK SPORTSMEN'S CATALOGUE.—**CL/POSTAL LIBRARIES LTD.**, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

**BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET** would like particulars of good cars available for purchase.—103, New Bond Street, W.1. Mayfair 8351.

**CARS WANTED.** SPINKS, Heath Road, Twickenham, require to purchase at once one American car over 16 h.p. and one 12 h.p. Saloon. Cars must be 1938 or 1939 models and mileage under 20,000. Tel.: Popsesgrove 1835.

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**STAIRS BLAZING, BUT ESCAPE** certain for you and family (irrespective height of bedrooms) if **Automatic DAVY** installed. Average cost £9. Details 1d. stamp.—**JOHN KERR & CO. (M.Chir.) LTD.**, Northwich, 21, Cheshire.

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Subject to Government Restrictions

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**LONDON.** **MASCOT HOTEL** 6-10 York Street, Baker Street, W.1 Just re-opened.

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**MIDHURST SUSSEX.** **THE HISTORIC 15TH-CENTURY** **SPRUDAL ESTATE**

that Gateway to the South Downs, bids you welcome.

Golf, riding close to hand. From 6 gns. to 10 gns. Telephone No.: Midhurst 10.

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**WALTON-ON-THAMES.** A delightful Double Room will soon be available at Wayside Hotel, Station Avenue (near station and buses). Excellent food and service. For other accommodation, holidays, etc. Phone: Walton 129.

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## GARDENING

**BULBS:** All best class. Empress, King Alfred, Cheerfulness, 50/- 100; Sir Watkin, Croesus, Helios, Bonfire, 40/- 100; Double White, Phoenix Eye, 20/- 100. Mixed Trumpet Daffodils, 25/- 100. Mixed Narcissus, 15/- 100. TULIPS: Clara Butt, Inglescombe P.E.L. Mozart, Mixed Darwinia, 10/- doz., 50/- 100. IRIS: Dutil, Empress, Wodehouse, Mixed, 6/- doz., 42/6 100. GLADIOLI, 18/- doz., Scilla, 15/- 100. Star of Bethlehem, 12/6 100. Montrebia, 12/6 100. GLADIOLI, 18/- doz., Aconites, 15/- 100. Shallots, 2/- lb. Small mixed Daffodils and Narcissus for naturalisation 14 lb. 25/- 56 lb. 90/-. Strawberry Plants, certified Royal Sovereign, Brenda Gantry, 20/- 100, 50. Gooseberry Bushes, 24/- and 30/- doz. All carriage paid. List 1d.—**CHARLES CURTIS**, Chatteris, Cambs.

**CLOCHES WORK MIRACLES.** writes a user of growing time saved, finer Vegetables the year round will make you say the same. Send for List—**CHASE, LTD.**, 9, The Grange, Chesham.

**DUTCH BROWN Dwarf Bean Seeds.** (to grow in Haricots), 2/6 lb. Pea Bean seeds, 3/- lb. Major C. B. JACKSON, Charlton Mackarel, Somerset.

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**FOOD FIRST—FLOWERS AFTER.** Ontario, A/sown, A.L. Cundys, Chesham, and MASTERPIECE, 3/6 100, 15/- 500; Brown All Craig, Bedford Champion, 3/- 100, 12/- 500. CAULIFLOWER, hardened, 6-8 in. plants, ready March 5/6 100. TOMATO PLANTS, greenhouse, King, 6 in. cts., 2/6 doz., 14/- 100; ready Feb. 10; steam sterilised soil. Quotation 10,000 plants Anemone coronaria, 3 cm., 21/- 100. Chrysanthemum cuttings (rooted), and other flowers (see list, 1d., and S.A.E., 1d.). C.W.O.—**TIMARU PLANT HOUSE**, Tadworth, Surrey.

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**IRISH SEED POTATOES.** ex Western ports. Selected stocks English once-grown, as Lincs Shropshire, etc. Stocks on hand at branches throughout the country.—J. E. ENGLAND & SONS (Head Office), Wellington, Shropshire. (Branches at Holbeach, Ely, Cardiff, Bristol, etc.)

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**SCOTCH SEED POTATOES.** Vigorous certified stocks from best districts at controlled prices. Good range of varieties now available for present or later delivery.—J. E. ENGLAND & SONS, Ladybank, Fife.

**VEGETABLE AND Flower Seeds of QUALITY**—we do the experimenting; not you!—**UNWIN, LTD.**, Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

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**COSY TOWNS** and TUFFHEELS solve the H.M. problem.—**TUFFHEELS**, 62, Harper Street, Bedford, Beds.

**"COUNTRY LIFE" FOR SALE.** Jan. 23 to Dec. 15, 1942, Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1943. Also 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944. Perfect condition 15/15 the lot.—**BURGE**, 1015, Finchley Road, Golders Green.

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**TWEEDS.** Have your favourite suit copied exactly in "John Peel" tweed from £5 7s. 6d. Send 3d. for patterns.—**REDMAYNE**, 8, Wigton, Cumberland.

## WANTED

**"COUNTRY LIFE."** Copy of November 5 and 12 of November 12 wanted.—**LACEY**, Thorpe, Didsbury.

**MODEL AND TOY RAILWAYS.** Electric Clockwork or Steam, large or small, wanted; also Meccano and other constructive outfits and anything of interest to the young generation. Please state fully what you have for sale required; cheque by return. We also have FOR SALE large stocks of the above, stamp with enquiries.—**BOTTERLLES**, Models Department, High Street, Canvey Island, Essex.

**R.J.B.** Pilot Officer urgently requires 800 Bros. Trout Wet Fly Rod, 8 ft. 10 in. Palakona and Reel, weight 4-6 lb.—Box 7, Smith's Bookshop, Ilkley, Yorks.

**SABRE, EPEE and FOIL** wanted. Urgently for club construction. Also sabre and foil mask.—Write to REES, 97, Devonshire Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.

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**TWO-WHEEL MODERN CARAVAN** wanted. Must be well-known make; no motorized. Repairs not objected to.—**ROTH**, Lorraine Mansion, Widenham Road, London, N.

**OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS** ADVERTISING PAGE 31



# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCV. No. 2458

FEBRUARY 25, 1944

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By Direction of the Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE BORDERS IN THE VALE OF AYLESBURY

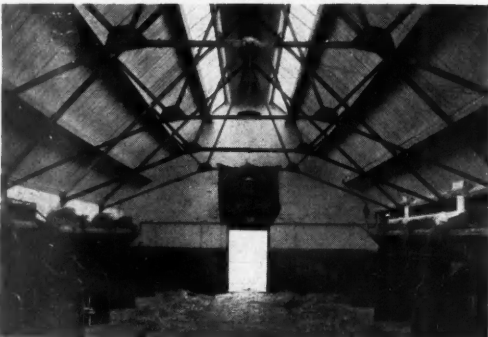
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Well equipped with suitable Residences and Buildings, and having adequate accommodation for stock. Most of the Farms have good modern Cow-houses.

Numerous Cottages, Village Properties and accommodation fields, principally at Cheddington, Ledburn, Craftern and near Wingrave.

The Estate is completely let at moderate rents producing a total of about £5,400 per annum.

It will be offered as a whole in the first instance, and if not so sold then in lots.



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CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

## NORTHAMPTON 2½ MILES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON JUNE 1, 1944



A HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER

### THE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

WELL KNOWN AS

UPTON LAWN

*The house stands 300 ft. above sea level facing full South.*

Hall, 8 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light. Central heating. HEATED GARAGE. CHAUFFEUR'S OR GARDENER'S COTTAGE. BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT GARDEN WITH FINE TENNIS COURT. IN ALL

ABOUT 2 ACRES

Which will be offered FOR SALE (unless previously sold privately) by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, at the ANGEL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. Shoosmiths & Harrison, 20, Market Square, Northampton. Estate House, Bridge Street, Northampton. (Tel. 2615/6.)

Particulars (price 6d. each) of the Auctioneers: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF Also at London, Leeds, Cirencester, Yeovil and L.Lbln.

£4,500

### MODERN COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE

*With glorious views. Easy reach of Painswick, Cheltenham and Gloucester.*

POPULAR SIZE—2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

All modern conveniences, including central heating.

SIMPLE GARDENS, IN ALL

4½ ACRES

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Sole Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. (Ref. 7435)

### MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS of CIRENCESTER

HAVE SEVERAL ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-KNOWN COTSWOLD MANOR AND SMALLER

#### HOUSES FOR SALE

WHICH ARE AT PRESENT UNDER REQUISITION.

They can be purchased at reasonable prices—with full benefit of reinstatement of condition (if necessary) upon being de-requisitioned—and pending possession a good return is obtainable from the rentals received.

Full details on application to JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. (Tel. 334.)

### COTSWOLDS

*Convenient for Cheltenham and Broadway. Fine views. Elevated situation.*

### LOVELY COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE WELL MODERNISED.

4 reception rooms, 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. STABLING AND FARMERY.

200 ACRES

4 COTTAGES.

OWNER PREFERS TO LET FURNISHED, BUT WILL CONSIDER A SALE.

Full particulars in confidence from either of the Joint Agents: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester (Ref. 7349); KILKELLY & BOWER, Chipping Campden.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

#### FOR SALE, WITH POST-WAR POSSESSION BEAUTIFUL LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

4 reception, 9 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

MODERNISED OFFICES, MODEL FARMERY, LODGE AND COTTAGE.

21 ACRES IN ALL

MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER, CENTRAL HEATING.

PRICE ASKED £6,000

PRESENT INCOME DURING HOSTILITIES £275 PER ANNUM.

Full details from: JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. (Ref. 7111.)



Grosvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

## WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

### ASCOT, BERKS

FACING SOUTH. NEAR GOLF COURSE

#### A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY

#### IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION THROUGHOUT

7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main water, electricity and drainage. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

#### GROUND OF 6 ACRES

INCLUDING WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, FLOWER GARDENS, LITTLE STREAM WITH BRIDGE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. PRICE £9,000

WITH POSSESSION

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

### EAST SUSSEX

#### FOR SALE A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 152 ACRES

#### WITH MODERATE-SIZED MANSION

*Stands on high ground with magnificent views.*

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, and convenient domestic offices. Main electric light. Stabling. 2 Lodges. Groom's quarters.

#### THE ENTIRE HOUSE HAS BEEN MODERNISED RECENTLY

The grounds are ornamented by magnificent timber, cut yews, and a choice selection of flowering shrubs of which the Rhododendrons are a feature. Tennis and croquet lawns, woodlands and shrubbery walks, herbaceous borders, excellent walled kitchen gardens, greenhouses, orchards. Parkland.

#### THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO 152 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents: Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

## SUNNINGDALE

Quarter of a mile from Golf Course, Station and Shops.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE of picturesque design occupies a pleasant position about 300 ft. up on sand and gravel, and stands back from the road.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Complete electric light, power, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage available.



Stabling and Garage with Cottage.

THE GARDENS are well laid out and include broad gravelled terrace, lawns, rock and water garden.

About 2 ACRES

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (5369)

## BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND BRAY

A quiet situation with rural outlook. 10 minutes Station and River.

UNUSUALLY CHARMING RESIDENCE of brick, rough-cast and partly timbered, having entrance hall, cloakroom (h. & c.) and w.c., 2 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Usual offices.

All main services. Central heating. Garage.

Garden with lily pond. Tennis, lawn and borders. Fruit trees, etc.

**PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,250**

**POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,702)

## HERTFORDSHIRE

14 miles N.W. of London. Station 5 minutes with fast service to St. Pancras. **TO BE SOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, together with the Contents.**

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of brick and tile, tastefully furnished with antique furniture and standing on gravel soil, facing S.E. Entrance hall, dining and large drawing rooms, conservatory, loggia, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Central heating in principal rooms. Main services.

Completely secluded garden, rose and vegetable gardens. About ¼ ACRE. Additional 2 ACRES adjoining and garage are rented.

**PRICE, fully furnished, £4,850**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,725.)

## SURREY — 30 MINUTES TO TOWN

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

with

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION**

Picked position adjoining golf course with private entrance thereto

RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION, erected for occupation of present owner.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiard room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Excellent offices with maids' sitting room.

Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)



All main services. Independent hot-water system. Full central heating and double garage.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS artistically laid out and well maintained.

Tennis lawn, terrace rockery, orchard, kitchen garden, air-raid shelter. In all about

**2 ¼ ACRES**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,786)

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Reading 4441  
Regent 0293/3377

## NICHOLAS

Established 1882

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

By Order of A. F. BASSETT, Esq.

## BERKSHIRE

Between Maidenhead and Reading. 32 miles from London.

**FOR SALE, THAT EXCEEDINGLY WELL APPOINTED STUD FARM**

KNOWN AS

**CASTLEMAN'S STUD FARM extending to about 62 ACRES**

WITH WELL FENCED PADDOCKS HAVING MAIN WATER SUPPLY.

THE STUD GROOM'S HOUSE with CHARACTER, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bath, etc. 2 GOOD COTTAGES (one requisitioned), MODERN BUILDINGS.

27 SPACIOUS BOXES. LARGE ENCLOSED COVERING OR EXERCISING YARD, Etc. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

**VACANT POSSESSION**

Which Messrs. NICHOLAS will SELL by AUCTION on THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1944, at the MASONIC HALL, READING.

Illustrated Particulars in due course of the Auctioneers at 1, Station Road, Reading, or 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

44, ST. JAMES'S  
PLACE, S.W.1

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

Regent  
0911

### SURREY-BORDERS

Just over 25 miles south of London.

**55 ACRES. 2 COTTAGES. £10,250**

Southern aspect, splendid views over unspoiled country. Vacant possession of residence at once and of some of land for sale. Sporting rights in hand. 4 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 3 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

WATER. OAK BEAMED BARN. STABLING AND GARAGE.

**A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE**

Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,611)

### HIGH DORSET STONE-BUILT AND TILED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

(FORMERLY A RECTORY) ON A HILLSIDE. Southerly aspect, panoramic views. Convenient for main line station.

**THE RESIDENCE IS IN GOOD ORDER AND MODERNISED**

3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms (with lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND POWER.

ABUNDANT WATER. TELEPHONE. STABLING FOR 4-5 HORSES. GARAGE AND OTHER BUILDINGS

GARDEN and GROUNDS, ORCHARD, PADDOCK, Etc. HARD TENNIS COURT

**Total Area about 8 ACRES.**

**PRICE £5,500**

Owners Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.20,665)

### HEREFORDSHIRE

#### THIS ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

500 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect. Panoramic views. Near station and convenient for small market town.

Accommodation: Hall and 3 sitting rooms, 10-11 bedrooms 2 bathrooms, servants' hall, Electric light, Central heating

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER. TELEPHONE.

STABLING AND GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES.

CHARMING GARDENS WITH STREAM.

BEAUTIFUL PARKLANDS, WOODS and PADDOCKS, a total of about

**45 ACRES**

EVERYTHING IN SPLENDID ORDER.

MODERATE PRICE. VACANT POSSESSION AT AN EARLY DATE CAN BE ARRANGED FOR, INCLUDING COTTAGES AND LAND.

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,459)



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1  
Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



## ON THE FRINGE OF A NORFOLK VILLAGE

9 miles South of Norwich with bus services. 4 miles from station.

### MODERNISED XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE

FULL OF OAK BEAMS, RAFTERS, WALL STUDDING & OPEN FIREPLACES  
South aspect. Overlooking delightful country.



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's electric light.

CENTRAL HEATING. Wash basins in bedrooms.

GARAGE. VERY ATTRACTIVE

GARDENS & GROUNDS WITH ORCHARD AND

PADDOCK

IN ALL ABOUT

3½ ACRES

Stream forms South Boundary.

£4,250 FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1  
(Tel.: REG. 8222.) (E.46,054)

## BERKSHIRE

on a lovely reach of the Thames, above Marlow

### FOR SALE. AN OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE



4 large reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 maids' rooms above.

Companies' electric light and water.

GARAGE.

2 Cottages. Outbuildings.

9 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (B.32,652)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.) BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

## NORTH HAMPSHIRE

In the Hartley Wintney district. 38 miles from London. Easy reach of Basingstoke and Reading. 1 mile from station.

### DELIGHTFUL HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE

OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION IN A HIGH SITUATION WITH GOOD VIEWS

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms (with hand basins). Staff rooms. 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Aga cooker.

Central heating. Modern drainage.

GARAGE. STABLING.

COTTAGE.

Beautiful grounds including a small wood, paddock, etc.

ABOUT 12 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD

£10,000

2 Additional Cottages can be purchased.

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1.

(Tel.: REG. 8222.) (H.42,404)



## RURAL HAMPSHIRE

Delightful situation between Alton & Winchester. 300 ft. up with good views. On bus route.

### CHARMING RESIDENCE

OF PLEASING DESIGN, ON TWO FLOORS ONLY AND APPROACHED BY A LONG DRIVE

Hall, 5 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff sitting room. Electricity.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE. STABLING.

Useful Outbuildings.

Matured grounds with tennis court, shrubberies, kitchen garden, etc.

3 ACRES IN ALL

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE

RENTAL £350 PER ANNUM

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (H.50,173)



# CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

## AUCTIONS

### SOUTH WILTS

Between Salisbury and Shaftesbury.

Messrs. WOOLLEY & WALLIS will SELL by AUCTION at SALISBURY on FEBRUARY 29, 1944, with Vacant Possession, THE OLD RECTORY, FIFIELD, BAVANT, XVIIIth-Century Stone Residence, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, farmyard and 22 acres grass, orchard and arable (5 fenced and watered). Particulars of Sale (6d.) from the Auctioneers:

WOOLLEY & WALLIS  
Salisbury. Tel. 2491-2.

By Order of Executors.

### VENTION, PUTSBOROUGH, NORTH DEVON

In a delightful position between Croyde and Woolacombe Sands, with extensive views, and excellent bathing.

A unique and charming SEASIDE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situated at the south end of Woolacombe Sands, with uninterrupted coastal and sea views. 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and excellent offices. With 5-roomed BUNGALOW (including bathroom) in grounds, 2 large BEACH HUTS, garages (for several cars), nicely laid-out lawn and gardens (about 2 acres). Further land adjoining up to 20 acres can also be acquired. For SALE by AUCTION (as a whole or in LOTS), at the BRIDGE HALL, BARNSTAPLE, on FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1944, at 3 p.m. (unless sold previously by private treaty). Solicitors: Messrs. Whitehead, Thomas & Urnston, 9, King Street, Maidstone. Full particulars from the Auctioneers:

JOHN SMALE & CO.  
13, Cross Street, Barnstaple (Tel.: Barnstaple 2000).

## FOR SALE

**BERKSHIRE.** LONDON under 1 Hour. A VERY EXCELLENT RESIDENCE conveniently situated in a favourite and unspoilt part of the Thames Valley. The house is of character and distinctive design, and commands beautiful views over well-timbered country. Accommodation includes oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms and lounge with minstrel gallery, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Company's e.l. and water, modern drainage. Garage-stabling with rooms over. Superior Cottage. Beautiful gardens. Orchard and pastureland. In all about 26 acres. Freehold, price £9,500. Possession.—Sole Agents: JOHN PETER AND CO., Estate Agents, Pangbourne (Tel. 213).

**KENT.** 12 miles. Distinctive attractive House, two floors. 6-7 bedrooms, 3-4 reception, 2 baths. Secondary stairs. Charming secluded grounds. £6,000. Some furniture. Post-war payment and possession. Freehold. —C/O ABBOTTS, 32, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

## FOR SALE

**DEVON.** Choice Freehold Residential Estate known as Hapstead, Buckfastleigh, with well built and conveniently arranged Gentleman's Residence, grounds, stables and garages, extending to about 13½ acres, with Vacant Possession, with or without small Home Farm about 50 acres, all situate in an excellent sporting district. Freehold accommodation lands, also attractive freehold dairy and mixed farm known as Bulleigh Barton, Ipplepen, about 3½ miles from Torquay, about 331 acres with superior dwelling-house, excellent farm buildings, and 4 cottages. For printed particulars apply MICHELMORE, LOVEYS & SONS, Newton Abbot.

**NEW FOREST BORDERS.** Charming modernised old-world Country Cottage in about one-third of an acre of ground, 2 good reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (2 fitted hand basins, h. & c.), bathroom, w.c., kitchenette and usual offices. Double garage, play room, trap shed, etc. Main gas, water and electric light. Septic tank drainage. For particulars apply Sole Agents: HOUSE & SON, Lansdowne House, Bournemouth (Tel.: 6233).

**NEW FOREST.** Compact modern Residence (with or without excellent 6-roomed cottage). Ideal position, high, on gravel. Riding, golf. Sea within 3 miles, large windows facing S. and S.W. 5 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 2 bath, 3 sitting rooms, usual offices. Esse, main e.l., water. Garage, stabling, pretty garden, orchard, rough paddock, in 5 acres (or less). Bournemouth area. Together £5,700 or near offer.—Box 761.

**NORFOLK BROADS.** Charming Georgian-style Residence in delightfully timbered grounds of 17 acres, intersected by boating river, with wet and dry bathhouses. 3 reception (2 about 30 ft. long), 6 principal bedrooms (5 with fixed basins), 2 maids' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (h. & c.). Electrically pumped water. Modern stabling and garage accommodation. Gardener's cottage. Freehold £5,000. Adjoining farm of 19½ acres (let yearly) could be purchased if required.—Woodcock & Son, Ipswich.

**NORFOLK, NORTH.** (Blakeney 5 miles). Old-world Character Residence in delightful well-timbered secluded grounds of between 5 and 6 acres, intersected running stream. 3 reception, 5 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (h. & c.). Main water, gas. Kitchen garden, orchard, tennis lawn. Freehold £3,000. Paddock and additional land available if required.—Woodcock & Son, Ipswich.

**TRAFALGAR CO. WATERFORD, IRELAND.** Attractive Residence, 10 rooms, stabling and garage. Standing in 4½ acres of wooded grounds, beautiful situation, facing sea, well sheltered. £2,500. Held in Fee Simple.—BRODLICK & SONS, 43, Dame Street, Dublin.

## FOR SALE

**SUSSEX.** Lovely views of the Downs. 5 miles station, close to delightful village. Southerly aspect. A charming, dignified Modern House in the Georgian style, beautifully built and planned. Winding carriage drive, entrance lodge. Fine hall (cloakroom), attractive lounge, 3 excellent reception rooms, easily run domestic offices (Aga cooker), 7 main bedrooms (basins), boxroom, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters comprising 3 bedrooms and bathroom. 2 good garages, greenhouse, viney, picturesque wooded lawn, terrace, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, 6½ acres. Vacant possession, £11,500. Reasonable offer considered. Recommended from personal inspection.—CALLAWAYS, Agents, 59, Church Road, Hove (Tel.: 5237—2 lines).

**WARWICK-LEICESTER BORDER.** (Birmingham, Leicester, Coventry, 25 miles). In unspoilt village, small genuine part-Tudor-Georgian Farm House, with good barn, cowshed and outbuildings. Orchard and garden, in all about 2 acres. Main water and electricity laid on. Price £850. Freehold.—Box 762.

## WANTED

**AGRICULTURAL ESTATE.** REQUIRED TO PURCHASE in any good agricultural area of Great Britain, an Estate of from 1,000 acres upwards, area being immaterial if return commensurate with outlay. Owners, their Solicitors or Agents able to offer such a property are invited to communicate confidentially with the purchaser's surveyors, Messrs. BARKER, SON AND LEWIS, Chartered Surveyors, 4, Park Sq., Leeds, 1 (and at Sheffield and Bradford).

**HOME COUNTIES.** WANTED HALF COUNTRY HOUSE Advertiser wishes to rent, for two or three years, part (unfurnished) of house, within convenient daily travelling distance of London (West End). Modern conveniences, 3 or 4 bedrooms, telephone, garage.—Box 768.

**KENT, SUSSEX or SURREY,** about 1 hour from London. Wanted to purchase, small convenient House on high ground. 2-3 sitting-rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Good garden, paddock. Gardener's cottage if possible.—Box 733.

**SUSSEX OR DISTRICT.** Long lease wanted on Mansion (at least 20 bedrooms) and grounds. Possession now or post-war, agreement or lease now. Send full details.—Box 758.

## SALMON FISHING

**HEREFORDSHIRE, RIVER WYE.** TO LET for the season 1944 two rods on the Fownhope Court Estate Waters about 6 miles below Hereford. For particulars apply APPERLEY & BROWN, Land Agents, Bank Chambers, Hereford.

## ESTATE AGENTS

**BERKSHIRE.** MARTIN & POLK  
READING, CAVERSHAM  
and WOKINGHAM.

**BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES,** especially concerned with Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 446.

**BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.**—GODWIN Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 72) Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascut 7).

**DEVON AND S. AND W. COUNTIES.** The only complete illustrated Register (Price 2s. 6d.). Selected lists free.—RIPPE BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter. (Est. 1884)

**DEVON AND WEST DORSET** Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

**HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.**—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

**LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.** HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents Market Harborough. (Est. 1809.)

**SHROPSHIRE,** border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., with the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERBURY AND OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

**SUFFOLK AND EASTERN COUNTIES.** WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. (Tel.: Ipswich 4334.)

**SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT.** To buy or sell a Country Estate House or Cottage in these counties, consult A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co., Three Bridge Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & Co., Petersfield, Hants (Petersfield 359).

**SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.** JARVIS & CO., of Haywards Heath, specialists in High-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 70.

**WEST COUNTRY AND IDLANDS.** Apply Leading Agents: CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & Co. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Shrewsbury. Tel. 2081.

**YORKSHIRE and NORTH LANCASHIRE.** Agricultural Estates—BARKER, SON & LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., 4, Park Square, Leeds 1. (Tel. 23427.)



5, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1

## CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)  
Established 1875

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Near Bourne End and High Wycombe. 30 miles from London.

A BEAUTIFULLY PLACED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY  
of about 135 ACRES  
Adjoining an old-world village.

and including a SIXTEENTH CENTURY MANSION  
RESTORED AND MODERNISED

FINELY TIMBERED PARK WITH TWO CARRIAGE DRIVES, ONE TO THE VILLAGE

Spacious hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 principal bedrooms, and additional secondary bedrooms, with separate staircases, 3 bathrooms. Comonies' electricity, water and gas. Central heating. Commodious brick and tiled stabling. Garages. Farmhouse and 5 Cottages.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS of about 6 ACRES with beautiful forest trees and choice shrubs, flower garden. Extensive and fertile kitchen garden walled on three sides and well stocked. Greenhouses and outbuildings. Lake and stream to the Thames.

135 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

WITH POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS AFTER THE WAR.  
Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,917)

### KENT

In beautiful country, facing South, near Sevenoaks.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

Approached by a double drive bordered by chestnut trees.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating on ground floor. Stabling for six. Garage for three. Flat of 5 rooms and ample storage space. Bailiff's house. Dairy. Additional stabling. Outbuildings. Stable for poultry. Cowshed for six and barns.

Entrance lodge with chauffeur's cottage.

GARDENER'S HOUSE WITH 6 ROOMS. EXTENSIVE RANGE OF GLASS HOUSES

Delightful pleasure grounds with matured trees. Lily pond, tennis lawns, walled kitchen garden. Orchard, meadows and parkland, including frontage suitable for building. IN ALL ABOUT

40 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

FOR OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR

Further particulars from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,491)

Regent  
4304

## OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,  
PICCADILLY, W.1

### BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham, convenient for Main Line Station to London.

Sheltered situation in rural country—For Sale

AS UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE  
OF CHARACTER



Main electricity and water. Central heating.  
Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Hunter Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.

Very Pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.

Hard Tennis Court. Squash Court.

24 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. Inspected and highly recommended. (16,730)

### DORSET

Delightfully situated in a pretty village on a bus route about 1½ miles from Dorchester.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE

All on two floors, with lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths.

Main water. Electric light and power.  
Modern Drainage.

Garage for 2 Cars.

Outbuildings.

Well stocked Walled Garden all in splendid order and including vegetable garden.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

2 Cottages both at present lot could be purchased if required.

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,458)

### WANTED

MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER have a very considerable number of enquiries from buyers anxious to purchase small or medium size residential properties in the country, particularly the HOME COUNTIES.

Recent advertising of a number of such places (mostly sold very quickly) has left MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER with many disappointed applicants, consequently they ask owners who would be interested in taking advantage of what is, without doubt, a first-class opportunity of effecting a satisfactory sale of their property, to communicate with them, giving full particulars and, if possible, photographs.

### ON OUTSKIRTS OF WILTSHIRE VILLAGE

In a quiet position, approached by a drive over 100 yards in length from a by-road and near to a bus route.

AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE



On 2 floors only and in excellent order. Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, well-equipped bathroom.

Main services.

Central heating.

2 Garages. Extensive Stabling. Outbuildings.

Delightful matured gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard, paddock, etc., in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2376)

3, MOUNT ST.,  
LONDON, W.1.

## RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor  
1032-33

CONTRASTING EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE—ANCIENT AND MODERN

### BISHOP'S STORTFORD, 8 MILES

Walking distance of old market town.



UNIQUE THATCHED COTTAGE adjoining private park. 3 reception (period interior), 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Power plugs. Garage. Shady gardens of HALF AN ACRE. 4,000 GUINEAS or CLOSE OFFER.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR (as above).

### 30 MILES BY ROAD

Facing old world village green.



GENUINE TUDOR FARMHOUSE. 2 large reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Garage. Thatched barn. Attractive garden, orchard and paddock.

3 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £4,000

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR (as above).

### SURREY HILLS—600 FEET

Electric services in 20 minutes.



TUDOR DESIGN, erected 20 years ago. Beautiful lounge a distinctive feature. 5 bedrooms, bathroom. All main services. Garage. Matured garden. Tennis lawn.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £4,950

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR (as above).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1  
(Euston 7000)

## MAPLE & Co., Ltd.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1  
(Regent 4685)

### VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

### FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON STREET,  
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### FURNITURE SALES

By Order of the Executors of Mrs. Gilbert Bartholomew, decd.

ST. HILDA, FOREST ROAD,

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT

Superior furniture, Eastern and English carpets, Steck player-piano, radios, dining and bedroom suites, clocks, jewellery, silver and plate, pictures, books, china and glass. MAPLE & CO. will SELL the ABOVE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the PREMISES, on MONDAY, MARCH 6, at 12 noon.

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Catalogues, 3d. each, from the Auctioneers as above.

### The WOODLANDS, CATERHAM, SURREY

A PORTION OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE comprising Charles II commode chest, Early Georgian dresser, Queen Anne, Old Georgian and Italian mirrors; James II, Chippendale and Hepplewhite chairs; William and Mary table, Old Georgian corner cupboard, settee and wardrobes, Grinling Gibbons carvings, rare 18th-century Dutch miniature bureau bookcase, Donegal and Axminster carpets, curtains in various fabrics, winged and lounge chairs, divans, Sheraton-style bedroom suite and pair bedsteads to match, pictures, pewter, bronzes, plated ware, cut glass, china. Garden effects, including Ateo motor mower. MAPLE & CO. will SELL the above by PUBLIC AUCTION on the PREMISES on MONDAY, MARCH 13, at 12 noon.

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Grosvenor 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1.

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,  
68, Victoria St.,  
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## HANTS WITH VACANT POSSESSION

7 miles Basingstoke. 2 miles of two Stations.



**THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE** standing 400 feet up, containing 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Electric light. Good water. Central heating. Lodge, Cottage, Stabling, Garage. (Buildings requisitioned.) **WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS. 13 ACRES.**

**£10,000 FREEHOLD**

GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

(A.3177)

UNIQUE 200 YEARS OLD WINDMILL  
CONVERTED INTO AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING HOUSE  
BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED AND APPOINTED

*Situate amidst unspoiled North Norfolk country. Fine sea and land views.* 6 bed, (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Excellent water. Garage. Large barn. **¾ ACRE GARDEN. IDEAL FOR RETIRED GENTLEMAN. POSSESSION 4 MONTHS. 1,000 ACRE SHOOT AVAILABLE ADJOINING. 2 well-known Golf Courses within few miles.**

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A. 362)

## F. L. MERCER &amp; CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Regent 2181

GLORIOUS POSITION NEAR  
GOODWOOD (SUSSEX)

**CENTURIES OLD MANOR HOUSE**, midway between CHICHESTER and BOGNOR. Panelled lounge 40 ft. long, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Aga. Main water and electricity. Double garage. Old-world gardens, orchard and paddock. **5 ACRES. £6,500.** Post-war possession.—F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street). Tel.: Regent 2481.

## BEST POSITION. WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

**CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE**, modernised and planned for easy running. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, bathroom. Main services, central heating. Garage, productive gardens, lawns, etc. Only **£3,000.** **AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.**—F. L. MERCER AND CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

**Tempting Investment for Future Occupation**  
**Near VIRGINIA WATER & WENTWORTH SUPERIOR CHARACTER HOUSE.** 3 reception, 8 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms. Central heating. All mains. Two garages, cottages, attractive gardens and **9 ACRES.** (Let at £950 per annum to company for duration.) **£6,500.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

BEAUTIFUL STRETCH OF RIVER NEAR  
MAIDENHEADDIRECT ACCESS TO RIVER  
with wet boathouse.VERY FINE MODERN RESIDENCE  
OF CHARACTER

Lounge 35 ft. long, panelled dining room, 5-6 bedrooms (fitted wash basins), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Secondary cottage: 5 rooms, 2 garages. Exceptionally pretty gardens with river frontage.

**2 ACRES. £6,950**

JUST AVAILABLE.

F. L. MERCER &amp; CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

## CORNISH BEAUTY SPOT.

NEAR TINTAGEL

**£3,500 WITH 30 ACRES**

**PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.** 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Modern conveniences. Garage. Farmery. Well-timbered grounds, orchard, paddocks. Shooting and fishing.—F. L. MERCER AND CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

## MARLOW, BUCKS. HIGH POSITION

**ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECT-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE.** 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Garage. Delightful garden, **1 ACRE.** Let at £100 per annum. For Sale as investment or future occupation at pre-war price, **£3,150.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

TUDOR STYLE HOUSE  
ON SUSSEX COAST

**IN PRETTY VILLAGE CLOSE TO THE DOWNS.** Sun lounge, 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Beautiful gardens **1 ACRE. £5,000.** Much under cost.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

## N. RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

NEAR SCARBOROUGH

**EXCEPTIONALLY WELL EQUIPPED COUNTRY HOUSE.** 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 luxury bathrooms, model domestic offices, 2-car garage. Exquisite gardens and paddocks. **11 ACRES. £7,000.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

## CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS &amp; HARRISON

OF SHREWSBURY (Tel.: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

WEST MERIONETHSHIRE. 750 ACRES.  
£15,000

3 miles good town (main road)

**ROMANTICALLY SITUATED WOODED ESTATE** with TROUT and SALMON FISHING and SHOOTING. Fine house (8-10 bed, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating). Cottages. 2 Farms. Natural gardens. **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury.**

SOUTH DEVON. 280 ACRES  
ESTUARY FISHING AND BOATING

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE** in lovely surroundings. 10 bed, 4 bathrooms, 4 rec. "Esse" cooker. Main electricity. Central heat. Garages. Stables. Cottages. Home farm. All in hand. **£20,000** **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury**

## SOUTH SHROPSHIRE. £11,500

**A LOVELY EARLY XVIIIth CENTURY HOUSE** OF CHARACTER, in fine old garden and small park, about **100 ACRES.** 3 charming rec., 8-10 bed, and 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Lodge. 3 Cottages. Garages and stables and farmery. Trout fishing and shooting. Highly recommended. **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury**

## SOUTH SHROPSHIRE. £4,950

1½ miles Church Stretton, on bus route, 10 miles Shrewsbury.



**PERFECT SMALL TUDOR MANOR.** Full of old oak beams and panelling. Large hall, 2 rec., 5-6 bed, and dressing, bathroom. All main services. Garage. Stable. Cottage. Enchanting garden. **NEARLY 1 ACRE.** Vacant possession (except cottage).

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS &amp; HARRISON, Shrewsbury.

## SOMERSET. £2,400

**MODERNISED FARMHOUSE.** 5 Miles Taunton. 4 bed, bath, 3 rec. Excellent buildings. **2½ ACRES.** good water. Electric cable 400 yards. Possession. **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury**

## JUST IN THE MARKET

**3 MILES WEST OF MALVERN. 23 ACRES**  
**£4,950**

**GENTLEMAN'S SMALL FARM** with perfectly modernised SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE. Lovely country. Hall and cloakroom, 3 rec., 5-6 bed, and 2 new bathrooms. "Aga" cooker. Central heating throughout. Electric light. Garage. Excellent farm buildings. ½ mile trout fishing. Rich land.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS &amp; HARRISON, Shrewsbury

## DORSETSHIRE. £9,000

**VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY** OF about **15 ACRES.** (Possession at end of war.) Hall, 4 rec., 10 bed, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. 2 Cottages. Farmery. **CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Shrewsbury**

Station Rd. East,  
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Oxted 240.

## F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD &amp; CO.

125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent

Sevenoaks 1147-8.

45, High St., Reigate,  
Surrey.  
Reigate 2938ON HIGH GROUND BETWEEN SEVENOAKS  
AND WESTERHAM

**THIS LOVELY COUNTRY HOUSE IN GROUNDS** OF 3 ACRES. 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, maids' sitting-room, excellent domestic offices. All main services. **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £5,250.** Subject to the existing requisition.

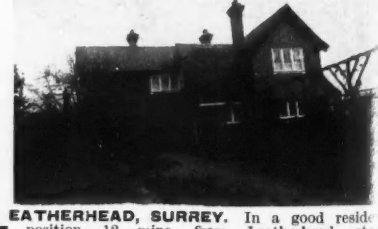
Particulars from Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD AND CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel.: 1147/48.)

STANDING HIGH WITH SOUTHERN VIEWS  
OVER THREE COUNTIES

**THIS BEAUTIFUL SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE** luxuriously appointed and entirely secluded. **SEVENOAKS** 4 miles distant. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Co.'s water and electricity. Central heating. Cottage, garages and outbuildings. Gardens and paddocks **9½ ACRES.** **PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500.**

Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD &amp; CO., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey (Tel. 240).

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENCE



**LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.** In a good residential position, 12 mins. from Leatherhead station, **DETACHED BRICK AND TILE RESIDENCE.** Large entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, kitchen fitted Ideal boiler, large pantry, scullery, 4 good bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), hand-basin (h. & c.), separate w.c. Main drainage. Electric light, gas, company's water, 3 room for garage. Matured garden half an **ACRE. FREEHOLD £4,000.** Possession on completion of purchase. Further particulars of F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD AND CO., 45, High Street, Reigate (Tel. 2938).



Telegram: "Wood, Agents, Wendo, London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341  
(10 lines)

## BEAUTIFUL POSITION ON THE BERKSHIRE DOWNS

*Within 2 miles of station and 12 from Newbury. High up with lovely distant views.*

### THIS BEAUTIFUL MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE

APPROACHED BY DRIVE WITH LODGE ENTRANCE.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms (basins in principal bedrooms), 4 fitted bathrooms, etc. Garage and 3 rooms over with access from house.

FOUR COTTAGES, EXCELLENT STABLING.

Thermostatic central heating and main electric light and water.

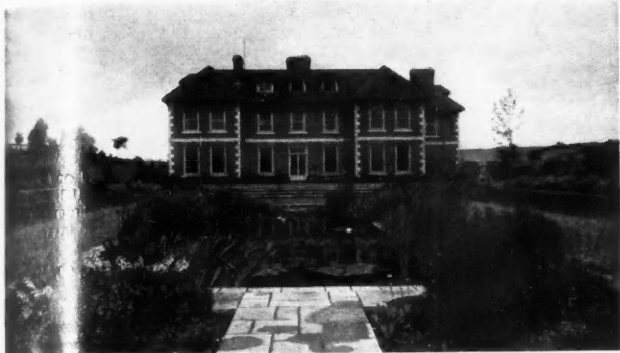
INEXPENSIVE AND WELL-LAID-OUT GARDENS AND GROUNDS. BUNGALOW FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS.

The whole property extends to about

**195 ACRES AND IS FOR SALE**

**OR THE RESIDENCE WOULD BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 25 ACRES IF DESIRED**

Full particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. Mayfair 6341. (11,179)



EARLY POSSESSION.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## BEAUFORT COUNTRY

*1 mile from main line station.*

### LOVELY OLD GABLED STONE AND STONE-TILED

#### TUDOR MANOR FARMHOUSE

WITH OPEN STONE FIREPLACES AND MULLIONED WINDOWS.

*Near a village and with distant views.*

Reception, 4 main bedrooms, 6 secondary and staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity.

Septic tank drainage.

Central heating and independent hot water supply.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS AND OTHER USEFUL BUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL WALLED AND PAVED GARDENS, IN ALL ABOUT

**25 ACRES**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD PRICE £9,000**

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (73,288)



# FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Central  
9344/5/6/7

Telegram: Farebrother, London

## ON THE BORDERS OF SURREY AND HAMPSHIRE

*Excellent train service.*

### MODERN HOUSE

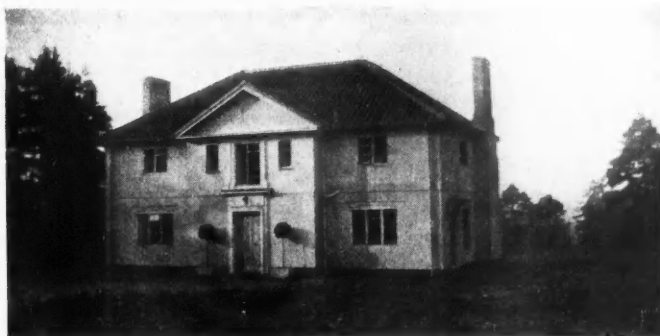
*with beautiful views.*

5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms.

CONVENIENT OFFICES.

GARAGE.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.



WELL WOODED HEATHLANDS

EXTENDING TO ABOUT

**55 ACRES**

AFFORDING MAGNIFICENT SITES FOR THE ERECTION OF HOUSES OF DISTINCTION

**TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD**

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184, BROMPTON ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.3

**PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY**  
**GENTLEMAN'S HIGH-CLASS**  
**FREE STOCK ESTATE**  
**IN THE HANTS BORDERS**  
**100 ACRES, abundantly watered.**  
The residence containing 3 reception rooms, bath, and having main electric light and water. Capital buildings, tubed springs, 4 cottages, and balliff's house. A very complete and desirable estate such as is rarely obtainable.  
**FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE, with POSSESSION in 1945.** Strongly recommended to those requiring a property of some importance, and immediate inspection is advised.—  
**BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY,**  
184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

# BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY

Kensington  
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## BEST OFFER IN DEVON—NEAR TORQUAY



If you require a really good house together with a splendid farm, this is your opportunity.

### CHARMING GEORGIAN-STYLED MANOR HOUSE

3 reception, 8-10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Gravitation water. **135 ACRES**, mostly stream-watered pasture. Nice little wood and some matured orchards. Excellent farm buildings. Two Cottages. **FREEHOLD**, with possession. Only **£7,250**. Immediate inspection advised.

**GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM**  
**NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS**  
**80 ACRES**

### SUPERIOR RESIDENCE

2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Gas. Garden, orchard. Garage and cottage. Land let at £105 for duration. Immediate possession of house and about

**3 ACRES**

**ONLY £4,500**

**QUICK SALE WANTED**

**BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY,**  
184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDREY.

23, MOUNT STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

## WILSON & CO.

Telephone:  
Grosvenor 1441.

### SUSSEX, NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD



Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

#### CHOICE ESTATE OF 83 ACRES

with a remarkably beautiful house set within perfect old gardens

12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 finely panelled reception rooms.  
Main electricity and water. Central heating.  
Garage for several cars.

HARD COURT. GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN.

PASTURE and WOODLAND.

**FOR SALE AT A MOST MODERATE PRICE**

WITH POST-WAR OCCUPATION

INCOME OF £800 per annum, including contribution for garden upkeep.

A SMALL FARMERY and 5 COTTAGES IN HAND

LONG ROAD FRONTAGES

#### WANTED TO PURCHASE

**WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON, IN KENT, SURREY or SUSSEX**, on high ground. A Serving Officer is anxious to buy now, but early possession is not essential. Up-to-date HOUSE with 8 to 10 bedrooms **10 to 20 ACRES** Grassland. Distance from station immaterial.

Fullest details and photographs to: "MAJOR" care of WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

#### WANTED TO PURCHASE

**IN SUSSEX**, near HAYWARDS HEATH or EAST GRINSTEAD an **ATTRACTIVE HOUSE** with modern equipment. 7-8 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, etc. 1 or 2 Cottages. Nice garden with established trees, etc. and paddock. **GOOD PRICE OFFERED.**

Replies to: Mrs. G.W., care of WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Grosvenor 2838  
(2 lines)

## TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
Turloran, Audley, London

JUST IN MARKET, WITH POST-WAR OCCUPATION

#### A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE

REPLETE WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE LABOUR-SAVING DEVICE AND IN PERFECT ORDER.

4 miles main line station. 1 hour London.

10 bedrooms, 4 well-appointed bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, galleried hall, compact offices.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS.

#### BUCKS-BEDS BORDERS



MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER

Garage for 5 cars. Hunter Stabling for 12.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, HARD TENNIS COURT, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN. WELL-TIMBERED PARK-LIKE GROUNDS

About 28 ACRES

HUNTING WITH THE WHADDON, CHASE AND OAKLEY.

**FREEHOLD £20,000**

Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.

STATION FRONT,  
MAIDENHEAD

## CYRIL JONES

F.A.I., F.V.A.

Maidenhead  
2033

### FINEST SITUATION ON THE THAMES

#### FASCINATING LITTLE PROPERTY



4 bedrooms, hall, lounge (21 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft.), second sitting-room, loggia, compact domestic offices.

Main electricity, gas and water. Telephone, etc. Capital garage for 2 cars.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, WELL TIMBERED AND INCLUDING PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, WIDE-SPREADING LAWNS, WITH LANDING STAGE AND 400 FT. OF VERY VALUABLE FRONTAGE TO THE RIVER BANK.

#### FREEHOLD FOR SALE

For terms and full particulars apply Sole Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., Station Front, Maidenhead (Tel. 2033).

### ON BORDERS OF LEICESTER AND NORTHANTS

In the centre of well-known hunting country.



**THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE**, the subject of considerable expenditure and now in perfect order, contains: 6 bedrooms, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, cloak (h. & c.). Main electricity and drainage. Capital water supply. Central heating. Basins in principal bedrooms. Capital outbuildings including stabling for five, garage for two, etc. **OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS INCLUDING TENNIS COURT, TWO WALLED KITCHEN GARDENS, ORCHARD AND WALLED PADDOCK**, in all about

2½ ACRES

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

For full particulars apply Owner's Agent: CYRIL JONES, F.A.I., F.V.A., Station Front, Maidenhead (Tel. 2033).

**TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1**  
Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

#### £5,000 FREEHOLD 5 ACRES NORTH WILTS

On outskirts of village, near foot of DOWNS. 300 feet up.

#### A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

in good condition and easy to run. Hall, 2 reception, bathroom, 5 bedrooms. Main electricity, water and drainage. Telephone. Central heating. 2 garages, extensive stabling. Delightful garden, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (18,859)

#### QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE 40 ACRES

**GLOS.-WARWICK BORDERS.** 11 miles Broadway, ¼ mile village. Charming old farmhouse, 4 reception, cloakroom, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms. Own electric light (main near). Gravitation water (no pumping). Garage. Stabling. Good farm buildings. Pleasure grounds, orchard and parkland. Title free. **£8,000 FREEHOLD.**

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

(21,553)

### CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE IN HISTORIC SCOTTISH BORDER VILLAGE

Easily accessible from Edinburgh and the South and close to noted fishing river.



Drawing room 24 ft. by 14 ft. with parquet floor and original Adam decoration, 2 other reception rooms and unique period music room 30 ft. by 17 ft. in garden. 4 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. on first floor, 2 excellent attic bedrooms above. Main electric light and power throughout. Co.'s gas and water. Small but attractive garden with sunk lily pool. Large garage.

**FREEHOLD £1,200**

Box 763, c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.



## ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate Harrods, London"

## HARRODS

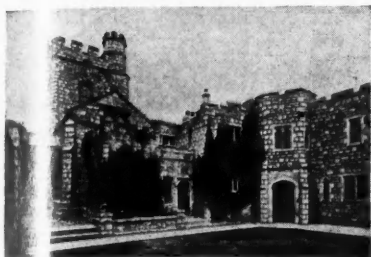
KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

West Byfleet  
and Haslemere  
Offices

## WEST SOMERSET c.2

On a slope of the Polden Hills. ½ mile from village.  
5 miles from market town.

## AN INTERESTING PROPERTY

Including a stone-built house, erected on an ancient site, about 20 feet above sea level, commanding extensive views of the Mendip and Quantock Hills. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. 2 Garages. Stabling. Cottage. Well-timbered gardens and grounds, including orchard, paddock, coppice and three enclosures of land, in all about

11 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,750

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.  
(Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## A BARGAIN NORTH DEVON c2/c3.

Within 2 miles of well-known market town. Only half a mile from station.



## WELL-BUILT AND HANDSOME RESIDENCE

Facing due South, commanding fine views of rural scenery. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6-8 bed, bathroom. Gravitation water. Main electricity. Stabling. Garage. Excellent buildings. Lodge. Small farmery with cowhouse for six (approved for Grade A milk).

Inexpensive garden and grounds, kitchen garden, two orchards and meadowland, in all about

14 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £5,850

Strongly recommended by Owner's Sole London Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.  
(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

c.3 Has. Byf.

## NEAR THE HOGS BACK

On the wooded slopes of Crooksbury Hill (500 ft.), with lovely views across National Trust land to Hindhead. 8 miles from Guildford, 2½ miles from Farnham, about one hour Town



## A MOST CHARMING AND SUPERBLY APPOINTED CHARACTER RESIDENCE

In a most charming style, planned on two floors and possessing all the classic features, with oak timbers and panelling. 12 reception, 10 bedrooms, model fully tiled kitchen, 7 bed and 3 bathrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garages for 3 cars. Central heating. Modern drainage. Co.'s electricity and water. In this court, rose and kitchen gardens, standing in a picturesque setting of bracken and heather-land. In all about

8 ACRES

PRICE ON APPLICATION

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.) Or High Street, Haslemere, and Station Approach, West Byfleet.

## UNSPOILT PART OF HERTS c.4

45 minutes London; close to a golf course; 2 miles from a station.



## FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS PURPOSES

## ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

3 good reception, 4-5 bed, bathroom, offices, 2 large pavilions, also excellent swimming pool. Grounds, inexpensive in upkeep, extending to about

7½ ACRES

ONLY £4,500 FREEHOLD

Immediate Possession

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.  
(Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

## SOUTH DOWNS c.4

Within easy reach of Pulborough and the Coast, delightful and secluded position with southerly aspect.



## MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

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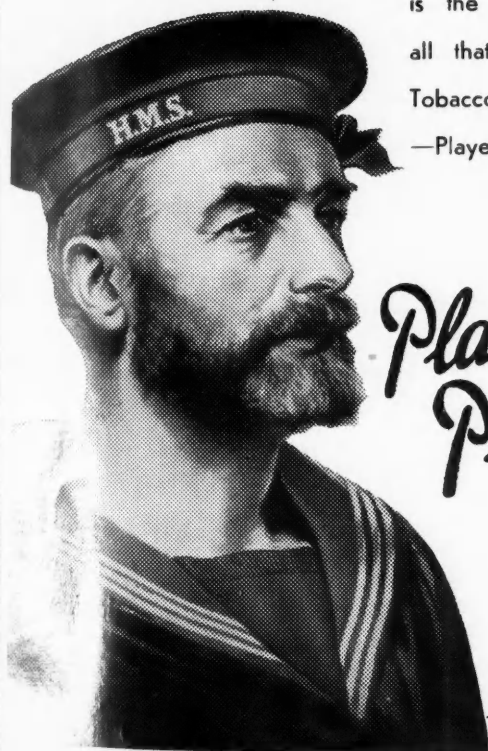


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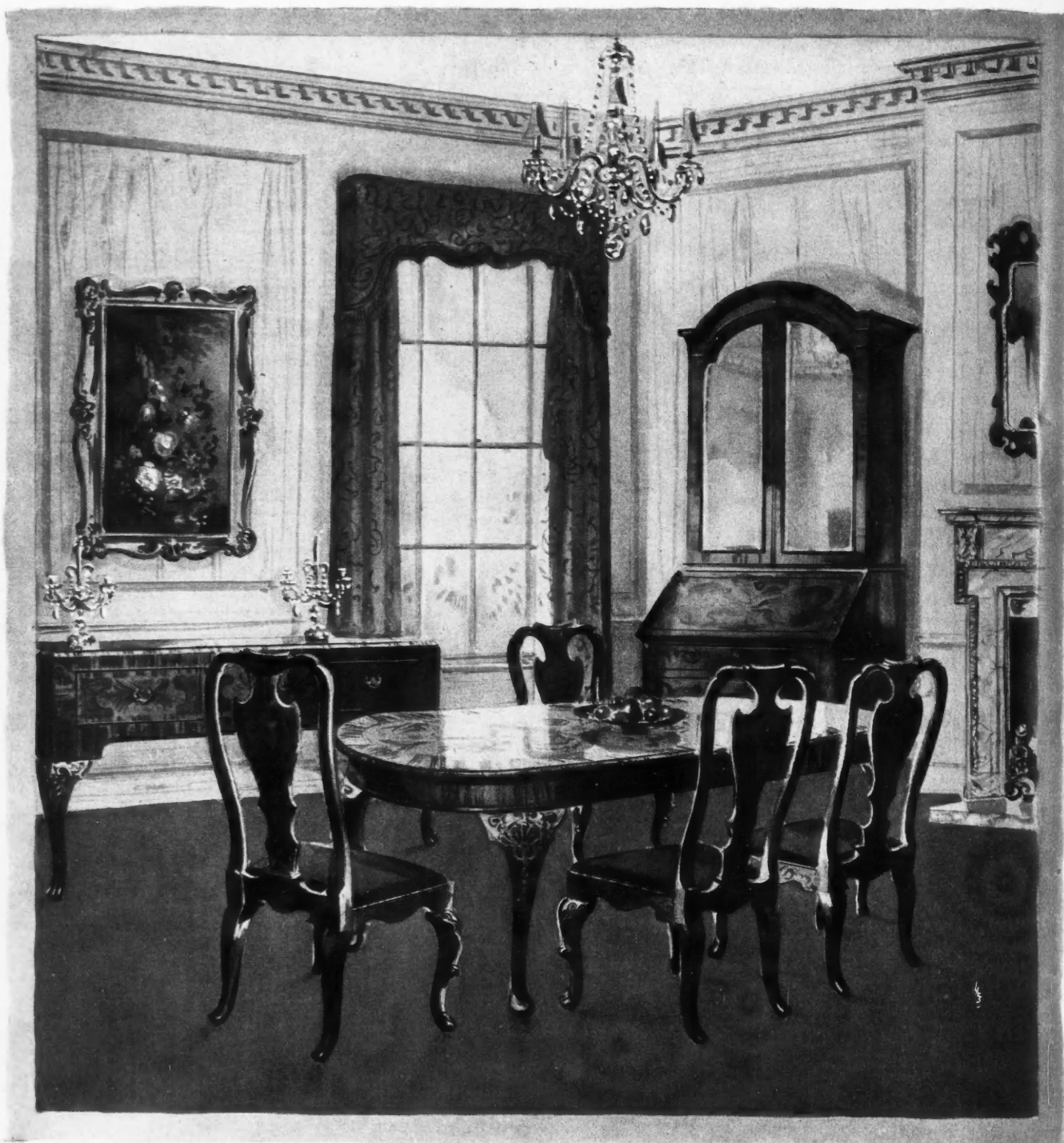
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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCV. No. 2458

FEBRUARY 25, 1944



*Harlip*

## MRS. J. F. READ

Mrs. Read, daughter of Lady Maclean of 10, Wilbraham Place, S.W.1, and Drimnin, Tangier, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., was married in January to Flying-Officer James Frederick Read, R.A.A.F., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Read of Killara, Sydney, Australia

# COUNTRY LIFE

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## HOME FROM THE WARS

THE idea of supplying all "veterans" with land to farm when they returned from the wars must be as old as the first settled State with homes to defend or worlds to conquer. Such projects may not now be so easily compassed as in Roman days, but ploughshares and reaping-hooks still apparently seem a very good substitute to soldiers for their abandoned swords and spears. Mr. Douglas Seligman has told us in these pages his own experience of the desire of many Service men—not necessarily of country birth and associations—to find a life on the land after the war. "Broadleaze," who echoes and champions their plea for practical sympathy in this issue, has useful suggestions to offer. The Government, unfortunately, seems to be trying to ignore a demand which is plain to every other eye. "They may be preparing plans," says our well-informed correspondent, "but if they are they have been very uncommunicative about it. So far as one can gather, not a single committee has been set up to study the many problems involved." If this is true it is indeed a tragedy. We have only to look back to the days of 1919 and 1920 to see what are likely to be the results of such lack of foresight and staff work—a list of farming casualties as tragic as those in battle. "Broadleaze's" suggestions for training would-be farmers are sound and practical; and, as he says, the experience of the Land Settlement Association (whose latest Report is reviewed in *Farming Notes*) must be turned to good account in helping those of the "master man" type who want holdings of their own.

It was disappointing that Lord Woolton's review of reconstruction plans after the war included no reference to this most important aspect of its agricultural side. He had, however, several things to say that were distinctly encouraging. Long ago, when he was Minister of Food in the middle of a most difficult period of the war, the present Minister of Reconstruction told everybody—and it was a time when such a declaration needed courage—that he thought the farming front just as important in every way as any other, not only in war-time but in peace. In his recent declaration he renewed his assurances of this underlying faith and said something also of the results of his experiences at the Ministry of Food in convincing him not only of agriculture's economic importance but of the paramount part it can play by its contribution to the general health and well-being. That the position of agriculture should be seen in such a light by the Minister whose business it is to adjudicate on programmes and to sum up—if not to pronounce the final verdict on—com-

peting claims from many departments is all to the good. But until the Government's policy with regard to all those matters discussed in the Reconstruction Reports is expressed, not only in declarations but in legislation, the way in which our farming is to be developed in post-war days will be just as uncertain and impossible to define as that of other parts of the reconstruction effort which depend upon use of the land. Lord Woolton has promised a White Paper on the main proposals of the Uthwatt Report, and it is to be hoped that its appearance will not be long delayed. Policies need not only to be pre-fabricated in these days but to be assembled in contact with the ground.

## A BRITISH GALLERY

DISCUSSING the idea of a National Gallery of British Sports, Mr. Walter Hutchinson suggested that it "should include pictures relating to every kind of British sport from bear-baiting to bowls on Plymouth Hoe—everything that contributes through art to this aspect of our history." Major Guy Paget took an almost identical conception as the theme for his recent series of articles in *COUNTRY LIFE* *A National Sporting Gallery*. Mr. Hutchinson, who has been interested in racing for many years, has made a valuable initial contribution to the project, long advocated in these pages, by his acquisition to that end of Lord Bolingbroke's two magnificent Stubbs paintings *Gimcrack* and *Turf*; famous horses and outstanding pictures. He offers to add 40 other works in his collection and appeals to other possessors of this unmatched and peculiarly English form of art to give the idea their support. The good sense of overseas collectors has led to a steep rise in the value of sporting pictures, and their rapid removal across the Atlantic. The corollary to this project is the extension of the National Art Collections Fund, or the formation of an analogous fund, for the retention of selected works of this type at home. "The life of the countryside," wrote Sir G. M. Trevelyan in his preface to the catalogue of

## FOG IN THE COUNTRY

NOBODY will come to see us to-day.  
The grey mists gather and swirl;  
The earth, bewitched, is drifting away,  
Enclosed in a rare black pearl.

All life but ours is as cold as stone,  
Every bird is still as a mouse.  
You and I are together, safe and alone,  
Blanketed within the house.

For a day there is no more war, no pain,  
No parting by cruel night:  
Oh, blessings on the fog and this castle in Spain  
That it builds for our delight!

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

the Exhibition of British Country Life Through the Centuries, organised by this paper in 1938, "formed a rich source of inspiration to artists," embracing "sporting art, conversation pieces, 'prospects' of houses and gardens, the homely incidents depicted by Morland and Rowlandson, besides the traditional crafts of village, farm, and cottage." This, we believe, forms the wider and more balanced scope for a British Gallery, of which sporting art should form an important part but not the whole.

## FERTILISERS AND FERTILITY

WE hope that Dr. A. H. Bunting's summary of the Facts about Soil Fertility, which appears on pages 326-8, will be widely read. It is now a century and a half since the discovery was made that the life-processes of plants and animals could be investigated by chemical means—with results which have been of incalculable benefit to mankind. The science of biochemistry has steadily advanced; and the majority of us are well content that we should apply to the soil our new knowledge of its inorganic constituents and their biological uses by supplying deficiencies here or neutralising harmful surpluses there so as to stimulate and regulate plant growth just as we employ inorganic body-foods and synthetic vitamins to

regulate our own growth and health. This is the common-sense basis on which the application of so-called artificial manures has been made in order to supplement the plant-diet provided by the soil's original constituents and by the humus which results from the decay of animal and vegetable bodies. But there are some people who, reverting to the old belief in a "vital force" affecting all life-processes, are writing and talking to-day as though there were some sharp and violent antithesis between the employment of "artificial" and that of organic manures. In practice, of course, there is none; and from a general point of view the popularisation of a mystical doctrine connecting "the life-cycle" with the processes of plant growth and agriculture is not likely to do much harm. When however such doctrines are supported with allegations that the employment of inorganic fertilisers—as distinct from those belonging to the "life-cycle"—is harmful to the soil and to the beings that feed upon its crops the time has come to call a halt and demand evidence. It is of vital importance that this suspicion be cleared up by full scientific investigation. It should not be a costly experiment, judged by standards of war-time expenditure, to discover the truth. But it may well be beyond the resources of existing institutions. Here clearly is a case for Government initiative.

## NAME THIS CHILD

THE fluctuations in the popularity of Christian names provide always an entertaining topic and two newspapers have simultaneously been conducting enquiries into it, the one concerned with girls', the other with boys' names. Certain names, we know, enjoy but a brief hey-day. Where are the Ethels and Gladyses of yester year? They have mostly grown into old ladies. We did believe, however, that there were one or two names which fashion could not touch, that Jeremy and Jennifer might come and go but that John and Mary went on for ever, safe at the tops of their respective lists. This is not so, however. A census at a private school shows that John has sunk to fourth place, with Peter winning, closely followed by the aforesaid Jeremy and Richard, no longer abbreviated to Dick, tying for second. Among the girls of a rather older generation, the young mothers in the births column, Joan leads. Did not Mr. H. G. Wells write *Joan and Peter* and has that anything to do with it? Margaret is second and Peggy third. Mary occupies the same place as John, the respectable but not distinguished fourth, while of newcomers, such as might once have been denominated "fancy," Pamela is coming up with a rush. What we do not know is how many of these Peggys were in fact christened Margaret. It must be assumed that a good many were, and in that case the Margarets would beat the Joans. There seems no explanation of this boom, since our own Princess Margaret is too young to have caused it, though she will doubtless maintain it among her own contemporaries. We can only say that the wind of fashion bloweth where it listeth and John and Mary will come back in their own good time.

## BRIDGES BETWEEN ALLIES

SOME excellent, if largely unobtrusive, progress is being made in providing means for social intercourse with men of the Allied Nations. For many from the Dominions, and for innumerable Americans, the war has given an unique opportunity of seeing Britain and getting to know Britons. But circumstances here raise almost insuperable obstacles to our offering the entertainment we should wish or to showing our guests what they want and we should like them to see. Nor have they the necessary leisure from their duties. However, the records of visitors to the relatively few places that are accessible are remarkable. A welcome innovation was the recent reception given by the Georgian Group of the S.E.A.B. to architect members of Allied Forces at the Courtauld Institute—one of the finest Adam houses in London. It is to be hoped that further like occasions will be arranged and not in London alone. Total war, for all that its advocates say, should not signify total black-out of civilised intercourse.



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE movements of grey squirrels are something of a mystery, as in many places their penetration is most rapid and, once the first Joshua pioneers have spied out the land, they establish themselves in considerable numbers in a very short period. In other parts, however, after the initial patrol by pathfinder squirrels, nothing more seems to happen and the area remains in occupation of the red variety.

In the western corner of the New Forest in which I live I thought we were marked down for a full-sized invasion some years ago, as the foreign pests were in such numbers in the Lyndhurst district, and farther to the east, that one saw specimens every half-mile or so of the road. Before this war started an odd grey squirrel had been seen in some of the most westerly plantations on the Forest borders, which seemed to indicate that in a very short time our woods would be occupied by the enemy and our old friends, the red variety, driven off or exterminated. Since then nothing has happened and no more grey squirrels have been seen, while our local reds seem more in evidence than formerly, though unfortunately one cannot say they are abundant.

IT is, of course, unwise to tempt Providence by congratulating oneself on having escaped some unpleasant visitation, for the mere fact of making a statement in writing appears to act as a stimulant causing it to occur immediately. Somewhere about 1912 I was writing an article in my study which overlooked Weymouth Bay, and I had just penned the epoch-marking words: "the sailing vessel has seen its day and has now disappeared almost entirely from the seas," when I looked out of the window—and the whole expanse of the Channel was dotted with white sails! Top-sail schooners, brigs, brigantines, barques and even full-rigged ships, with all canvas set, were surging in a pack past Portland Bill and heading eastward; and I ran my pen through the lines I had written.

The explanation was quite simple: there had been persistent strong north-easterly winds for the best part of a month, and every home-bound sailing ship had been waiting in the various coastal anchorages for a fair wind to take it up-Channel. I happened to start my article an hour or so after the wind had gone round with a bang to the south-west to provide a convincing demonstration that I was premature in my statement, and that the sailing vessel had not yet disappeared from the seas.

AN American visitor who is here on important business connected with Germany has commented on the cold and damp of all the English houses in which he has lived, and, as he says he has seen more of this country during a year's stay than the average Englishman sees in a lifetime, he has possibly had some opportunity of forming an opinion. I believe that as a general rule the American system of central heating maintains a temperature some 10 degrees higher than that to be found in an English house in normal times, and to-day, with strict frugality, it is difficult in some big houses to have any heating at all except open wood fires. I have heard many English people, on their return from a visit to the United States



THE FROSTY TREE

J. A. Carpenter

in winter, complain that they suffered from head colds during the whole of their stay owing to the extreme dry heat in every house and hotel, which made them most susceptible to the extreme cold outside.

OUR American visitor, who is an architect by profession, is struck by the fact that practically none of the modern houses in this country possesses cellars. It is, he says, very rarely that an American house is built without this important accessory to storage and interior warmth, and, in his opinion, one cannot have a house completely free from damp unless it possesses a cellar. From my small experience of houses in this country I should imagine that with quite a considerable number in low-lying areas a cellar some 8 ft. deep would be out of the question as, unless constructed on the principle of a water-tight compartment, it would always hold at least 2 ft. of water.

The main objection to cellarage to-day, however, is that it means brickwork, and when one goes into the projected cost of a new house with the architect and builder the one thing which is dinned into one is that, if the house is not to cost a king's ransom, one must avoid all bricklaying which is not absolutely inevitable. It would seem that with upstairs bedrooms it is far cheaper to construct dormer windows, with all the additional tile-laying, lead guttering and internal wooden framework which these windows require, than build the walls up another 4 ft. with ordinary

9-in. by 4½-in. bricks—and yet the bricks themselves are cheap enough everything considered.

SOME 70 years ago when our rude forefathers covered so many square miles of the outskirts of London with their vulgar Victorian villas and desirable residences they were as lavish with brickwork as they were with their whisks, and it is quite obvious that the last thing on which they tried to economise was bricklaying with bricks of odious hue. Since then of course materials have doubled in cost and the wage bill has trebled. It is still possible to employ carpenters, plumbers and other craftsmen with discretion, but any hint of extravagance with that opulent and leisurely gentleman, the bricklayer, means ruin and, in the last resort, the bankruptcy court.

It is something to do with the modern bricklayer laying about one-fifth of the number of bricks that his rude forefather laid, but, when some inquisitive M.P. tried to get an authoritative opinion from a member of the Government, who had laid bricks in his time, as to the number an ordinary man might be expected to put in position in a seven-hour day, the answer was either that he had forgotten, or that he required due notice of the question. So the matter remains a mystery, and the problem confronting our Government to-day is how they are going to build brick houses the economic rent of which can be met by a man receiving £4 a week, for it is doubtful if even a bricklayer could afford to rent the cottage he had built.

# THE FACTS ABOUT SOIL FERTILITY

By A. H. BUNTING

[A recent debate in the House of Lords and the publication of a number of recent books and articles have emphasised the need for a clear statement on the effects of artificial fertilisers on soil fertility and on public health.

The view appears to be gaining ground that organic and inorganic manures are antipathetic to each other, and that "artificial" are harmful to the soil. We have therefore invited Dr. Bunting, a soil chemist of wide experience, to present the scientific reply to these contentions. He shows that there is no truth in the first, and only a limited truth in the second. As far as the public health is concerned his conclusion is that evidence is extremely hard to gather, that at present it is very scanty, and that what there is of it is quite inconclusive.

Dr. Bunting holds the degrees of M.Sc. (Witwatersrand) and D.Phil. (Oxon).—ED.]

**S**OIL fertility is the ability of a soil continuously to produce food for plants and animals. It expresses itself therefore in the first place in terms of the growth of plants, and it is from this point of view that the great bulk of work on soil fertility has been carried out. It is clearly essential to understand the growth and yield aspects of fertility before the more remote and more difficult problems are tackled. We are at present at the stage in soil fertility studies when some of these prospects are beginning to open out, and the tempting vistas thus displayed have encouraged more than one incautious sally into the realms of the unknown.

Since growth and yield are of first importance, we must start by considering some of the main factors operating in the soil which are known to influence growth in plants. Most important of all is water. It is often forgotten that for the world as a whole, and even for parts of Britain, water is the principal factor limiting crop growth. Of course, as in the case of all factors of growth, plants of the same species, and, even more, plants of different species, differ widely in their requirements, but this generalisation is broadly true. Throughout the life of the plant there courses through it a stream of water, taken in by the roots and transpired from the leaves as vapour. In the course of a season this water amounts to many hundreds of tons per acre of a crop. It is practically all derived from the soil. An ideal soil, or the best approximation to it in the soil of a well-managed field, is made up of fine particles on their surfaces and in the spaces between them the water is held. A good soil is at once saturated with water and fully aerated. It is in the maintenance of this balance that the difficulties of soil management lie.

Now the capacity of soil to maintain this condition depends on its structure: the so-called "crumb structure" in which the finer particles of the soil are held together with

highly decomposed, formless, organic matter in crumbs varying in size from a pinhead to a pea, whose precise nature still needs much investigation. The roots of plants, as in the case of a soil under turf especially, have a lot to do with establishing the crumbs. Crumb structure is usually stable enough to survive the violent disturbances of ploughing and cultivating, but can be harmed by the exertion of undue pressure, especially if an excess of water is present. The maintenance of a good structure is important too if the land is to be easy to work at all times of year—a prime necessity in intensive cropping.

The soil must also be able to supply the plants' roots with adequate amounts of oxygen. Plants vary in the requirements of their roots for this gas: many plants are perfectly well able to grow in waterlogged soils. As in most of these questions, sweeping generalisations, although common, are not justified, but most crop plants grown in Britain require a good air supply to their roots. This is provided in a well-drained soil with good structure: drainage has been one of the major undertakings in the recent land reconditioning programme.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF NITROGEN

Nitrogen is an element essential to all life, since it is the characteristic component of the proteins of which all living material is partly composed. Plants obtain their supplies of nitrogen from the soil—in spite of the views of Liebig to the contrary. Nitrogen in the soil comes from rainfall (in which there is an appreciable quantity of nitric acid), from the decomposition of plant and animal remains and other organic nitrogen containing material from the activities of nitrogen fixing micro-organisms (free-living bacteria and fungi and the nodule bacteria of legumes) and from additions of pure compounds of nitrogen in fertilisers. In much British farming, especially on smaller holdings, nitrogen deficiency is serious. In the soil there is continuously at work a bacterial

process by which compounds of ammonia naturally present in the soil are converted to nitrate. Now while nitrogen is in the form of ammonia compounds it is held in the soil by forces acting at the surface of the fine particles; but when it is turned into nitrate it dissolves freely in the soil moisture and may be washed out by rainfall. At the same time soil organisms are busy fixing nitrogen from the air. Under natural conditions the fertility of the soil is largely the resultant of these two processes. The importance of the old bare fallow was that it enabled the soil to accumulate nitrogen in this way, by removing for one or more seasons the absorption by the crop. Throughout the Middle Ages the rate at which crops could be produced depended very largely on the rate at which the micro-organisms could fix nitrogen during the fallow period. For many centuries nitrogen deficiency must have been the main limiting factor of British agriculture.

The principal inorganic nitrogen fertilisers contain nitrogen in forms which are rapidly available to the plant. For many purposes, especially in horticulture, a fertiliser acting more slowly over a longer period is needed, and various protein-containing compounds—hoof and horn, dried blood and the like—are used for this purpose. Until the nitrogen requirements of crops at various stages in their development are precisely known, the "design" of materials which will satisfy them is largely a matter of hit and miss trials. Fortunately we have not yet, even during the war, reached a situation in which nitrogenous materials have been so short that the uncertainties of manuring could not be compensated by abundance of fertilisers.

## SUPPLEMENTS ARE NECESSARY

Phosphorus plays a vital role in the process of respiration in plants, as in animals, and is probably also of importance in making possible the movement of water and of soluble compounds in the plant. It occurs naturally as phosphates in many soil and subsoil minerals, and in plant and animal remains. However, many soils, especially in districts of higher rainfall, are very short of available phosphate. Much of the phosphate of any soil is so firmly combined with other materials that plants are unable to use it; supplements therefore become necessary. They are usually given in the form of superphosphate, basic slag or ammonium phosphate.

Potassium, or to use the older name, potash, is important for plants in ways that are not fully understood but possibly have some relation to the water requirements of the plant and resistance to drought, and to the essential process of photosynthesis. For specific crops—potatoes most important among them—it is essential on most soils. Mangels and sugar-beet have a considerable need for potash but are usually more than willing to be content with agricultural salt—possibly a reflection of their maritime ancestry. Potash is contained in the soil minerals of many soils, especially the clays, but it is often markedly lacking in intensively worked soils which have not been given a balanced manuring. This is very often the case in old garden and horticultural soils. Potash is applied to the soil in the form of sulphates and chlorides of natural origin.

Lime is principally of importance in Britain as a means of checking the development of soil acidity, which is harmful to many crops. The action of rainfall continually tends to remove bases from the soil, with the result that acidity develops. This is especially likely in light soils



EFFECT OF PHOSPHATES ON POTATOES  
Phosphates on the left-hand strip; none on the right





### EFFECT OF LIME ON FIELD PEAS ON LIGHT LAND IN SUFFOLK

Limed area in the background, unlimed in the foreground

which are much worked, as in the case of horticultural soils. Various calcium compounds are effective—quicklime, hydrated lime, carbonate and gypsum (calcium sulphate) all have their supporters. Of all elements in which our soils may be lacking, lime is probably the one whose systematic application would do most to increase yields and improve soils, especially in the wetter districts, where lime deficiency and phosphate deficiency go hand in hand. Lime also has an important effect on the texture of soils, flocculating the clay colloids and so opening heavy soils to some extent.

In addition to these elements, magnesium and iron, and the so-called minor elements—manganese and boron are the most important—are necessary to plants, but instances of acute deficiency of these are more rare. It is not known how much "sub-normal" nutrition in crops may be due to incipient deficiencies of these elements.

### WHAT INORGANIC FERTILISERS DO

The chemical fertilisers commonly in use have been developed to remedy the various shortages that have been discussed, and to make it possible for adequate amounts of nutrients to be supplied to growing crops. The nutrients ordinarily present in the soil are inadequate for continuous intensive production, since the soil is quite unable to supply nutrients at the rate and in the total quantities needed. While it is true that organic manures of various types do contain considerable amounts of these inorganic nutrients, their use cannot supply all that is required on a farm unless the necessary amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are introduced from outside, as in cattle feeding-stuffs in certain types of mixed farming. Further, the addition of the complex mixture of nutrients present in such manures gives no possibility of control of the balance of manuring which is so important in practice.

The substances contained in these inorganic fertilisers are of course normal constituents of all fertile soils. The importance of the inorganic additions is that they significantly increase the quantities of available as distinct from total nutrients, a considerable proportion of which are combined in such a way that they are only slowly available to the plant.

Claims are often made that inorganic fertilisers are actually harmful to the soil. This is not in general in accord with the results of scientific work, but there are instances in which such effects have been shown. Thus on a light soil at Woburn, the deliberate experimental addition of annual dressings of sulphate of ammonia on certain plots over many years had induced marked acidity. It has

been shown that correction of this acidity by liming removes the effect entirely. It is also known that the addition of very large amounts of certain salts, principally sodium chloride, in irrigation water, can destroy the structure of soils, but this type of effect occurs with quantities of salts far higher than are reached in practice by even the most lavish user of fertilisers. The annual loss of soluble salts from the soil by leaching in all except perpetually waterlogged soils, and the uptake by crops, also removes any danger of accumulation.

One of the most important properties of the soil is the ability to hold, at the surface of the very fine particles, bases such as lime, potassium, magnesium and ammonia and to exchange these with one another and with hydrogen. Bases thus held are available to plant roots just as if they were in solution in the soil water. In most soils the clay particles are principally responsible for this important

property. Weight for weight, organic matter is stated to be 10 times more efficient than clay in this respect, but the quantities of organic matter normally present in soils are small relative to the amounts of clay. The total "base exchange capacity" of a soil is an important index of its potential fertility since it determines to some extent the maximum amounts of available nutrients it can contain at any given time.

### COMPOSTING

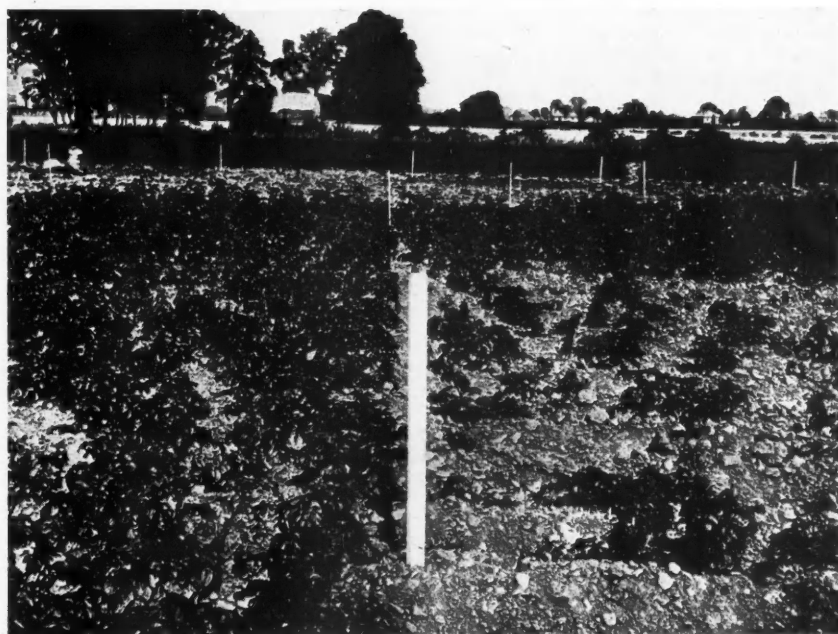
Up to 10 per cent. of a British agricultural soil may consist of organic matter, although this is an unusual figure. This is derived from the remains of plants, animals and micro-organisms which accumulate in the soil. There is a well-defined cycle in which the continuous additions are balanced by the breakdown of organic matter by fungi, bacteria and soil animals, such as earthworms, which feed on the organic matter and oxidise it. The importance of organic matter in maintaining soil structure and water-retaining capacity and in keeping up the soil ability to hold and provide principal nutrients to plants is such that farmers and market gardeners use every means of adding organic matter to the soil. On light land this problem is especially difficult. Various forms of organic manure are used, of which farm-yard manure is still the most important.

In addition to the use of these bulky manures, the direct ploughing in of organic wastes and straw, and ley farming, are important means of raising the organic content of the soil.

There is rarely a case for the expenditure of time and energy in composting in ordinary farming, since the direct ploughing in of plant wastes is simpler and conserves organic matter. All processes of composting are in actual fact wasteful of organic matter, much of which leaves the compost heap as carbon dioxide, especially in heaps made with inadequate amounts of nitrogen. In gardening and in commercial horticulture, it is important to avoid the temporary reduction in nitrogen availability which follows the direct ploughing in of undecomposed organic matter, and there is also a danger that, at certain times, drying of the soil may result.

This consideration is the more important since the nitrogen shortage can be compensated by the simultaneous addition of nitrogenous materials.

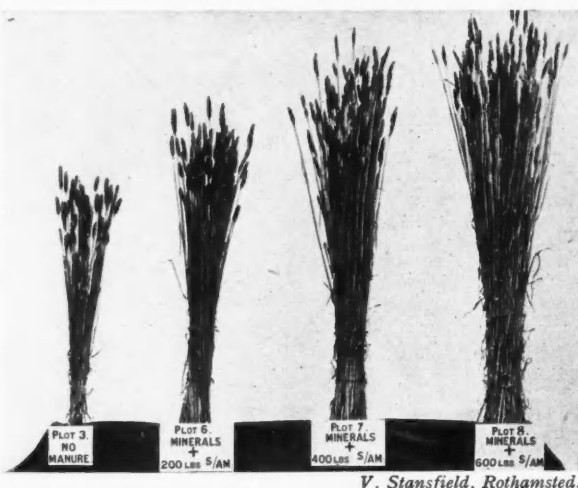
There are those, such as Lady Eve Balfour, who speak and write as if there is a sharp and violent antithesis between the so-called artificials and the organic manures. In actual fact,



### EFFECT OF MURIATE OF POTASH ON POTATOES

Potash on the left; none on the right

of course, this is not the case. In all intensive practice both types are used, and it is widely recognised that the presence of an adequate organic content of the soil may render more efficient the action of the added inorganic fertilisers. These materials are powerful instruments and have to be used with care and understanding. It is true that the continued use in an unwise manner of these fertilisers without regard to the soil's need for organic matter might, on some soils, but certainly not on all, result in deterioration, especially if liming were simultaneously neglected. But this would be the fault of the farmer, not of the "artificial." With the more remote effects claimed against "artificial," such as the alleged lower nutritive quality of food produced from soils to which they have been added, we are not here concerned; for the moment it is sufficient to remark that the prodigiously thin-spun web of argument by which the results of a very few investigations (some of which are more than questionable scientifically) are built up into a general case in which soil fertility and the health of plants, animals and human beings are linked together, in recent publications and pronouncements,



V. Stansfield, Rothamsted.  
SHEAVES OF WHEAT FROM BROADBALK FIELD, ROTHAMSTED, SHOWING THE EFFECT OF INCREASING DRESSINGS OF SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

cannot be accepted even as *prima facie* evidence: it would be more than easy, by using data from a similar or greater number of other experiments, to build up an entirely opposite con-

clusion on sounder foundations, and the links in the reasoning would bear far closer examination. The total amount of evidence available is so small, and the experimental difficulties are so great, that in the absence of much more work, carried out at many places and times, even an approximate answer could not be produced. Even the apparently simple investigation of the effect of an organic manure on the yield of a crop bristles with difficulties—not the least of which is that the organic effect of such a manure cannot even be guessed at before the effects of the nutrient elements it contains, and of their balance or lack of balance have been measured and allowed for.

Modern scientific advances have made possible a revolution in agricultural technique which is not yet complete: many difficulties of the new methods have still to be overcome. The science of soil fertility is perhaps the most important of the fields in which this change is occurring. The feeding of the whole of the human race, in our own time, on diets adequate for health can be done only if the fullest use is made of scientific methods and results, and if continuous study and effort are applied to their improvement. The way is forward, not back.

## THE COUNCIL FOR THE PROMOTION OF FIELD STUDIES

The Council for the Promotion of Field Studies was formed recently when Professor F. E. Fritsch, F.R.S., met representatives of the English Universities, University Colleges, and the University of Wales; the National Trust; and most of the leading Scientific, Nature Preservation, and Art Societies; also of the Board of Education and the Scottish Department of Education and the Royal Scottish Museum. An Executive Committee with 20 members has been formed with Mr. C. C. Fagg as Honorary Treasurer and Mr. F. H. C. Butler, the Convener of the meeting, as Honorary Secretary (Primrose Farm, Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire).

THE pioneer organisation that has now come into being is destined, it may be hoped, to raise the field aspect of natural history to its rightful place in education; and to instil a higher conception of the essence and value of nature reservation in our national life.

It has long been realised that a gap exists between nature study as taught in the classroom and laboratory, and nature in the field. Far closer liaison between the two will have to be achieved before the study of natural history can fulfil the rôle in our cultural life that it should be playing. Except in isolated instances—depending almost entirely on the personalities of those concerned—this essential and logical co-operation has seldom been attained. To such an extent indeed is it lacking that, in many instances, students and even teachers well versed in laboratory work, have completely failed to recognise their subjects when confronted with them in the field.

The position in the higher sphere of University teaching is somewhat better: field classes and courses have been held in certain cases for many years. But even so the opportunities for genuine field study and instruction are all too few. Nature study on the "day excursion" basis is better than nothing; but it is hopelessly inadequate for either serious teaching or research. Too often it becomes synonymous with the "collecting" of plants or insects or "birds seen"; or with a collection of "identifications"—long sterile lists of names.

The study of the behaviour and the ecology of living forms in their natural surroundings has hitherto been the province of the expert. Plymouth, Wray Castle, Scott Head, Skokholm, Robin Hood's Bay, the Isle of May are among examples that might be given. Very rarely has it been thought worthy of teaching in class along parallel lines with the laboratory study of

specimens—dead, or kept in the aquarium or insect cage. This is partly due to the difficulties inherent in outdoor class-work; partly to lack of accommodation at suitable sites; and partly to the lack of teachers experienced in field work.

All these difficulties the C.P.F.S. is pledged to overcome by providing field instruction and facilities for research at resident field study schools, each under an experienced warden responsible for the organisation and for the training of a teaching staff.

These schools will be established on carefully selected sites. Teachers from secondary schools and pupils in the higher forms; student-teachers; students in every branch of the natural sciences from the Universities—including archaeology, regional geography and country planning; art and architecture; all studies relating to country lore and life—research students; "lone scouts," provided they are genuine students of science or art; all may come and stay for longer or shorter periods. Field study courses in the various branches, arranged by experienced field naturalists and experts, will be held; field laboratories, libraries and museums will be provided; and field equipment for research.

There is no dearth of material for field study, or of terrain. Britain can offer an amazingly wide selection of soil, habitat, environment and natural forms in her existing nature reserves, land held by the National Trust, the national parks, the numerous local Preservation Societies, and in generous private ownership; and in the future there is likely to be more.

They will not all be accessible. The distances involved, the need for protecting rarer forms, terms of tenure and conflicting rights must, of necessity, rule out many localities. But ample choice remains once provision is made for safeguarding the wild life and the amenities of a place.

A limited amount of destruction of wild life (insects and plants) is obviously essential for teaching and research: the commoner forms are, on many counts, those best suited for the work. No school need ever be based upon an area where a remnant of rare birds, insects or plants is struggling to hold its own.

There is a risk that the wild life of an area might suffer from the sheer pressure of continuous field endeavours. The danger is no greater than that already incurred from vandalism and the unscrupulous collector. The area will at least be under the watchful eye of an experienced warden.

Schools will always be sited where it is

possible to plan a number of beats over a wide area; where environments are varied and natural forms diverse and plentiful. It will be necessary to limit (on instructional grounds as well) the size of classes and their particular objectives; and above all to inculcate the futility of mere specimen or identity collecting as against the immensely richer yield of observation and the study of behaviour.

Along with a growing recognition of the fascination of this type of study, there is a steadily increasing desire to get out into the country. The first is still inclined to be a matter for the expert: the second, far and away more widespread, is the motive of the rambler and the camper; and of organised activity by Youth Movements, Field Clubs and Caravan Associations. All are moving in the same direction—a vast army of country-lovers and potential naturalists.

They are invading the territories, and a certain proportion joins the ranks, of long-established Natural History and other Field Societies; whose membership sometimes tends to encourage the older attitude towards collecting, if not its actual practice. If this dual trend is to coalesce and expand indefinitely—if the rambler is to become a naturalist along traditional lines—the hour is in sight when the nature reserves to which he has access are going to be stripped of the more interesting forms they are intended to preserve. A close co-operation is required between local societies and the C.P.F.S.: it would obviously be to their mutual advantage.

The prevention of selfish collecting or heedless vandalism—twin enemies of country life—can only be brought about by education; by a wiser, more inspiring line of nature study teaching; by a far more practical and enduring appeal to the child's inherent aesthetic appreciation of the countryside. The law cannot usefully intervene, and it is desirable that—in time—the great majority of our nature reserves, if not all, should be freely open to a nature-loving public.

With a constant stream of teachers and potential teachers, drawn from every walk of life and interest, passing through its hands; bringing their problems, meeting and intermingling; staying if only for a while in surroundings where every stress is laid upon the true approach to nature and the cultural side of life, the Council for the Promotion of Field Studies has not only a high responsibility, but a wonderful opportunity to bring this happy change about.

E. A. R. E.



# CENTURIES OF SAILING SHIPS

Written and Illustrated by NORMAN WYMER

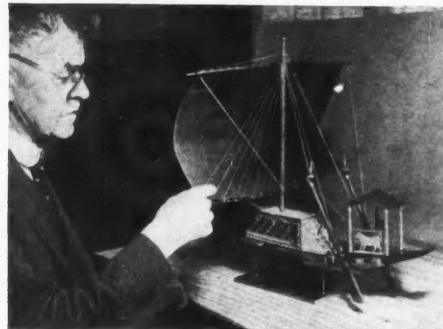
A REMARKABLE series of model sailing ships has recently been sent to the Imperial Science Museum, South Kensington. It is the work of the late Alderman A. C. Jackson, of Worthing, Sussex, a retired engineer, who died some months ago. There are some fifteen models, comprising the more general sailing types built between 3000 B.C. and the introduction of steam. The craftsmanship displayed in them is notable. Each model is insured for £100, and Mr. Jackson received many high offers for the collection from shipping companies, but, as he told me shortly before his death, he was more anxious that the ships should be exhibited at South Kensington, where the authorities had taken a keen interest in the series. It was his aim to provide a record of sea-faring conditions through the centuries such as would enable people to study the changes of style.

Each model is built to scale, and is minutely correct down to the last piece of enrichment. More than 20 years' research went into the models, and each ship took Mr. Jackson about

these early types that it was impossible in many cases to obtain even an old drawing.

For the earliest form of sea-going sailing ship of which there is any knowledge—dating back perhaps to 3000 B.C.—he relied on an Egyptian bas-relief. Data could in some cases be gained by research abroad, but he obtained most of his facts from the various London museums and from the records of shipping companies. Even so, it was usually impossible to get a complete record from any one source, and the fragments of information had to be pieced together before blue prints could be made.

Even then much of the craftsmanship was so delicate that he had to make his own tools, and design special lathes and other machinery before he could start on a model. In this he resembled the original shipwrights, not only making his own tools but carefully preparing



1.—MR. JACKSON WITH HIS MODEL OF TUTANKHAMEN'S BARGE

Unlike most craftsmen who can work well in one particular material, Mr. Jackson was equally at home with either wood or metal. For a man-of-war, for instance, he would make accurate reproductions of the guns, using a special lathe which he built for the purpose. In his collection is a scale model of the gun-crew of a ship of Nelson's time in action, which he made in this way. Similarly, when building his model of the famous *Sovereign of the Seas* he



2.—CUTTING PLANKS TO DELICATE PRECISION

two years to make. He devoted most afternoons and evenings to the work. Owing to the almost complete lack of any material examples relating to the centuries preceding 1700 to guide him Mr. Jackson had to work out the designs and plans from old documents and sculptures, some of them taken from the tomb of Tutankhamen. [So incomplete are the records of



3.—SETTING A CURVE  
The wood was dried with a spirit lamp

and nursing his materials, paying almost as much attention to the selection of his timber as they did.

To begin with he would search the South Downs to select suitable timber. I remember his pointing out to me that well-seasoned timber of the right type was almost as important in making a model as in building the actual boat, if the model was to be a true replica. Only so, and by treating it in the proper way, is it possible to get the graceful lines and obtain the perfect balance of the original. The secret is to make the model as seaworthy as the original ship.

He used oak, apple, pear, and holly woods, which he cut himself, dried and seasoned with the greatest care. He would boil his wood for hours, and would bend it into the graceful curves by gripping one end in a vice and tying the other to the floor by string, while setting the curves hard by drying the wood with a spirit lamp. The narrow strips for the planking he would cut with mathematical precision (Fig. 2).



4.—FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE ST. ALBANS

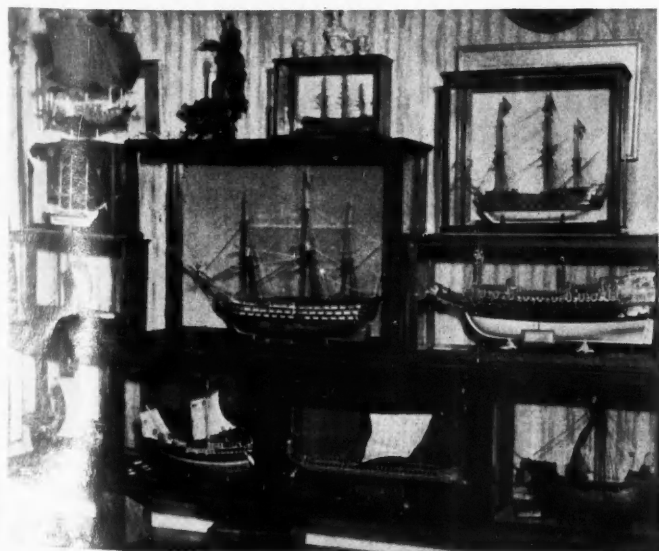
made every piece of the ornamentation for the bows in brass.

One of the most fascinating of the series is, I think, the model shown in Fig. 1, derived from the tomb of Tutankhamen. Specially decorated to fit the service of a king, this vessel of Old Nile fulfils Shakespeare's imaginary description of Cleopatra's barge. The ropes from the mast-head to the bees which Mr. Jackson is pointing out have a special significance in that they controlled the balance of the ship. The crew took up their positions at the base of these ropes so as to steady the top-heavy, flat-bottomed craft, which a sudden gust on her beam would have capsized.

Included in the collection, besides the two Egyptian ships, are a Roman merchant ship of the second century and a model of a Viking ship of 900 A.D. found in a burial mound at Sande Fjord in 1800. This was clinker built, and had crutch-like props on the deck so that a tent shelter could be rigged in bad weather and the mast lowered without interfering with the tent. There are also:

Another Viking model of 900 A.D. (Gokstad Tumulus); a ship of the Cinque Ports (1284); the *John Duke of Bedford* (1400); a section of a Greek trireme; an Elizabethan galleon of 1600, made from plans found in the Pepys collection (similar ships fought the Armada); the *Sovereign of the Seas* (1637); the *St. Albans* (1686) a man-of-war (Fig. 4); a British warship of 1720; the *Foudroyant* (2055 tons), launched at Plymouth in 1798 and Nelson's flagship in the following year; H.M.S. *Victory*; and the *Cutty Sark* (1869), one of the fastest ocean-going clippers.

The set is now the property of the late Mr. A. C. Jackson's son, at present abroad.



5.—A DIVERSITY OF CRAFT  
H.M.S. *Victory* is seen in the middle

# DISPLAY ANTICS OF BIRDS OF PARADISE

By FRANK W. LANE

**N**O birds were ever better christened than the birds of paradise. Appalled more gloriously than any other family of birds; possessing gorgeous feathery adornments to enhance their dazzling beauty, and with a fantastic courtship display unrivalled in Nature, they have been surrounded with an aura of romance since the day, over four hundred years ago, on which the first crumpled bodies were brought to Europe by Magellan's globe-encircling mariners.

Nearly all the first specimens brought home had the feet cut off and others lacked the wings. These mutilations, coupled with the unrivalled beauty of the birds, were responsible for the queer legends which grew up around them. According to the unnatural history of the day, birds of paradise could not fly, as they had no wings, but they could float on the air supported by their trailing plumes; they always faced the sun and never slept; they lived on the dew and the female laid her eggs in a hollow on the back of the male where they were incubated by the heat from the sun; and, as they had no feet, they never descended to the earth until the day they died.

It is surprising that even the great Linnæus perpetuated one of these early errors. In naming the greater bird of paradise he gave it the specific name of "apoda" which means "footless," and to this day this magnificent bird is known scientifically as "the footless one from paradise."

It was not until the early nineteenth century, three hundred years after their discovery, that authentic information concerning "God's birds," as the Malay traders called them, became available. The first scientific description of the birds of paradise appears to be that given by the French traveller and naturalist René Lesson. He travelled in New Guinea in 1824 and wrote about the birds in several of his natural history works.

But Lesson's work is overshadowed by that of one of the greatest naturalists of all time—Alfred Russell Wallace. In the middle of the century Wallace explored New Guinea and studied its birds, and it was he who first brought live specimens of the birds of paradise to England. He paid £100 for two specimens, of the lesser bird of paradise and by feeding

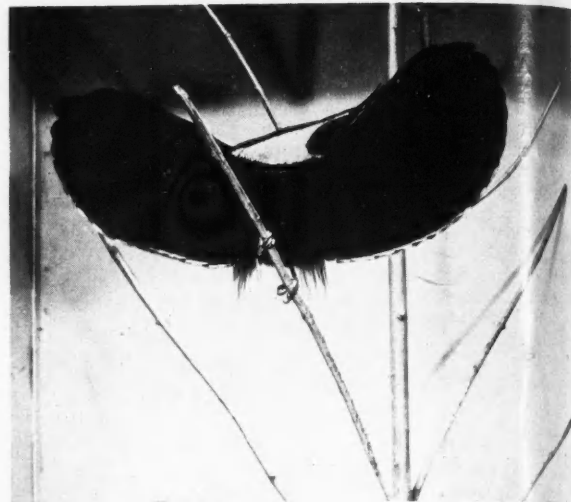
them on bananas and cockroaches he managed to bring them home safely.

The great beauty and spectacular displays of the birds have caused them eagerly to be sought by aviculturists and the curators of zoological gardens. But even so only about thirty forms appear to have been kept in captivity, while the total number of forms known is upwards of a hundred. One of these, the ribbon-tailed bird of paradise, was discovered as recently as 1938.

The reason why so many forms of the birds have never been seen in captivity is the extreme difficulty of collecting in the birds' habitat. The areas of the New Guinea region where the birds live are composed of almost impenetrable rain-forests and towering inaccessible mountains. The birds that live in the jungles generally inhabit the tops of the highest trees, so that it is possible to be in their haunts for months and not catch a glimpse of the birds, so thick is the green umbrella of luxuriant tropical vegetation.

The birds inhabiting the mountains are more easily observed, but to reach them the explorer has to hack his way through the fever-ridden jungles and then scale precipitous mountainsides. The weather ranges from perpetual snow to stifling heat. Add to these facts that the natives have sometimes proved hostile and it will easily be appreciated that capturing live birds of paradise is one of the toughest jobs on earth. The same reasons, of course, explain the considerable lack of knowledge concerning their life histories in the wild state.

With the exception of the various phenomena connected with the courtship season, little is known of the remainder of the life histories of the birds of paradise in the wild state. Their food appears to consist largely of fruits, but they also eat insects. The voices of these



THE MAGNIFICENT RIFLE BIRD'S DISPLAY

The wings are stretched into two ovals on either side of the body; the bird's head can be seen stretched along the right-hand wing

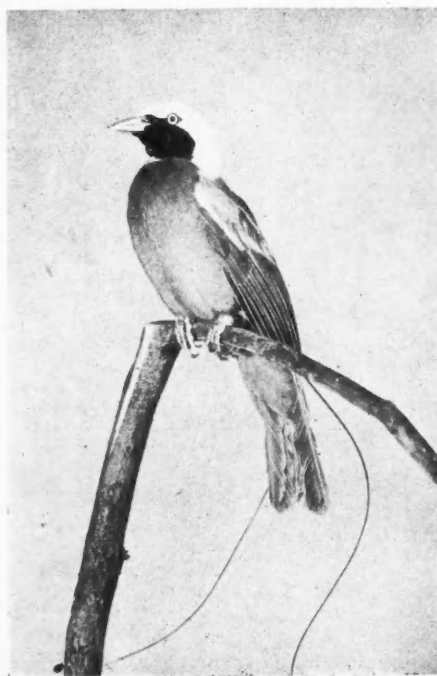
birds are not renowned for their beauty and are often reminiscent of the crows, to which they are allied. But with some species, at least, the unmelodious notes are extremely powerful and can be heard a mile away.

The female birds of paradise are mostly inconspicuous brown and grey birds, but the males possess a beauty unsurpassed by anything in Nature and the amazing ornaments carried by some of them make them look, especially during the frenzy of display, like fantastic creations out of a surrealist dress designer's nightmare.

When Bowdler Sharpe was first sent a picture and description of the King of Saxony's bird of paradise he said it was impossible that such a bird could exist. This bird is about the size of a song thrush and is coloured velvety-black above and yellow below. Poised in a socket on either side of its head is a long shaft-like plume which is twice the length of its body. On the lower side only of this plume is a series



PRINCESS STEPHANIE'S BIRD OF PARADISE



GREY-CHESTED BIRD OF PARADISE



COUNT SALVADOR'S BIRD OF PARADISE AT REST





COUNT SALVADOR'S BIRD OF PARADISE IN DISPLAY

of tiny "flags" which look exactly like blue enamel. Each "flag" is separate from the others and has no resemblance at all to a feather.

The displays of the male birds of paradise are the most elaborate natural ceremonials in the world. With some species display grounds are specially prepared and here the male bird, or birds, hold court. A. L. Rand, who has studied the birds in their native New Guinea, says of one of these display grounds: "It was a hole in the jungle, where daylight unimpeded reached the ground. The bird had improved this area so that the light would show his metallic colours to better advantage."

Rand had a hide made near this display ground and from it watched a magnificent bird of paradise display. The bird poised its lustrous velvety-green breast shield so that sometimes the corners stood up as points on each side of its head. Iridescent shimmers of light flickered across its breast as it kept this flashing green shield pointed towards the female.



THE LESSER BIRD OF PARADISE AT REST

Several times the female flew a short distance away but returned at last to perch close to the male who was giving low, eager calls. "The male then went into the full glory of his horizontal display: suddenly he extended his body horizontally from the sapling, breast upward, the velvety breast-shield glistening as though burnished, the yellow cape shot forward under his head, the tail was in line with the body and vibrated rapidly, possible from the tenseness of the muscular effort required for the position. Otherwise the bird was motionless. He held this position for perhaps 30 seconds. The female hopped down closer to admire the display, and the male abandoned his position and rather deliberately hopped up and mated with her."

In a post-mating display the male vigorously pecked the neck of the female and "after



THE DISPLAY OF THE GREATER BIRD OF PARADISE

each peck it drew back with widely opened mouth displaying the beautiful yellowish-green lining so plainly that I could see it from the hide." This gaping to show off the brightly coloured mouth parts is a feature of the display of several other birds of paradise.

There are many variations in the displays of the various species. Sometimes several birds will display together. Wallace describes one such communal display he witnessed on the part of more than a dozen greater birds of paradise. The birds flew from branch to branch so that the whole tree was filled with their beautiful waving plumes.

C. R. Stonor has pointed out that some birds of paradise have modifications of their skulls which appear to be related to their displays. Stonor cites the six-plumed bird of paradise which has a line of excessively brilliant golden-green across the back of its head. Now this bird's skull, instead of curving back as is the case with all other birds, is perfectly flat behind the eyes. The effect of this strange anatomical feature is that when the bird droops its head during its displays, the brilliant line of colour referred to is pressed against the flat surface of the skull, which provides a better and more conspicuous reflecting surface than the normal curved skull.

Stonor says that this unique form of skull "exists in this (the six-plumed bird of paradise) and in no other bird of paradise, and in this and no other species the head is bowed forward in display to show a metallic reflecting surface."

In view of the exquisite beauty of the birds of paradise and their various feathery adornments it is not surprising that they have been in great demand by milliners. In particular the glorious flowing plumes of the yellow-plumed bird of paradise were highly coveted in Edwardian days. At one time 3,000 full-plumaged skins of the male birds were being imported into Europe every year.

Nearly all these birds were killed by the natives, who brought the work of securing them

to a fine art. Some, at least, of the natives regarded the securing of birds of paradise as a religious ceremony. Various tribes had their own hunting-grounds and vested interests in the birds found thereon. These areas were fiercely defended against poaching neighbours.

The favourite method of securing the birds was to shoot them with a special bow and arrow. The bow was about 20 inches long and was fashioned so that not the slightest twang was audible when the arrow was discharged. These arrows were made of light cane and were twelve inches long. Some were tipped with a small barbless spike about an inch long and others had a conical wooden cap.

The birds frequent very tall trees and the hunters sometimes built a small leafy covering among the branches, to which they mounted before daylight. When a bird was hit it fell to the ground stunned and was there seized by another native who was waiting below for that purpose.

This method had the double advantage of securing the birds with their plumage undamaged and without alarming the other birds.

I have described these native dealings with the birds of paradise in the past tense because in recent years legislation considerably reduced the export of the birds, either alive or dead, from New Guinea. But before this legislation was introduced it was feared that the birds might be exterminated. It was this fear which was responsible for one of the most romantic episodes in man's dealings with wild birds.

In the early part of the century Sir William Ingram, at considerable expense, sent expeditions to the Aru Islands, New Guinea, to collect



THE LESSER BIRD OF PARADISE IN DISPLAY

Photographs by courtesy of the New York Zoological Society

live specimens of the greater bird of paradise. He purchased the wild and uninhabited island of Little Tobago in the West Indies to provide a sanctuary for the birds which were brought back.

About fifty immature birds were set free on the island in 1909. A man was employed as caretaker to look after the birds. About a year after the birds were released, this man reported that the birds were growing and seemed very healthy. In later years the birds suffered various casualties and some thirty years after they were released the population was maintained at about three pairs. This number is probably all that the small island will support. None of the birds appears to have ever made the two-mile journey across the sea to the main island of Tobago.

A point of considerable biological interest is that during the past thirty years the birds have become smaller and sturdier than the original New Guinea stock. In addition, their lateral plumes have become smaller.



# BEVERSTON CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF VICE-ADMIRAL THE HON.  
ARTHUR AND MRS. STRUTT

*The Castle, dating from 1225, was burnt after the Civil War siege in 1644, and the house, in its present form, was annexed to it by Sir Michael Hicks after a second fire in 1691.*

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

TILL the early days of the war, Beverston had for a century been used mainly as a farm-house, and a romantic, substantial farm-house it was, with its buildings of every age from Henry III till William III. But it cannot be said that justice was done, in that state, to an exceptionally interesting historical monument. Its acquisition in 1939 by the present owners has already led to effective first-aid measures being applied to the surroundings, the ivy-covered ruins and the charming little house built after the destruction caused by the siege of 1644. Mrs. Strutt, formerly the Hon. Mrs. C. A. Ward, had long known Beverston when she lived at Horton Court, near Chipping Sodbury, a house remarkable for having a Norman hall, and a loggia in Perpendicular Gothic built by a protonotary to the Holy See in Henry VII's reign. At Beverston it has, of course, not been possible to undertake any structural repairs or restorations to the mediæval buildings, or to apply more than minimum redecorations to the house which, however, has responded readily to its new owners' furnishing. Externally, an effective reparation has been the prolonging of the dry-stone retaining wall of the moat, which formerly ran only between the gazebo at the foot of the tower and the quaint, probably 18th-century, bridge, and to carry it eastwards round the south-east angle towards the gateway to the courtyard. The result is to lengthen and widen the terrace and to open up the most comprehensive view of the Berkeley tower and the engaging house annexed to it by Sir Michael Hicks in the late seventeenth century.

A somewhat fanciful view of the Castle buildings, as seen from the west in about 1720, was engraved by the brothers



1.—ON THE TERRACE OVER THE MOAT.  
LORD BERKELEY'S TOWER

Buck, showing the moat full of water and a length of the north curtain wall, which has long since disappeared. But as the engraving is at variance with what does actually survive, in the case of the north-west tower, it is doubtful how much reliance can be placed in it.

The end of Beverston as a castle came in 1644. The contemporary *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis* gives a vivid account of how Colonel Massey, the Parliament commander at Gloucester, first attempted to make a breach here in the ring of Royalist strong-points surrounding him:

Beverstone, being newly garrisoned and commanding the rich Clothiers of Stroodwater, was much desired by Colonel Massey, and he determined to attempt its capture. Bringing up his men, he surrounded it, planting his guns within pistol shot of the gate and firing several times. Fifty of his musketeers ran up at noon-day and fixed a petard, which, however, failed in execution. Driven from the gate by grenades thrown from within, they nevertheless ran up again, and in full shot of the enemy brought away the petard [evidently these metal containers of explosive were scarce in the Gloucester garrison]; but the gate being securely barricaded, and night coming on, and no secure retreat for so small a party being near, the city also needing them to garrison it, they retreated.

On the way home the patrol delivered a night attack on a Royalist post at Wotton and dispersed it. Then in May, 1644, Colonel Oglethorpe, the Royalist commander, was captured by a Gloucester patrol when he appears to have taken leave to visit a lady friend in the neighbourhood. The Castle was believed to be poorly garrisoned and under the command of an inexperienced young officer. Massey was at Ross, in Herefordshire, at the time, but set out immediately, at 2 a.m., giving his cavalry a rendezvous three miles from Beverston, and himself brought up the infantry by a remarkable forced march, crossing the Severn at Frampton.

The attack was a complete surprise. Sixty horses



(Left) 2.—ENTRANCE AND COURT SIDE OF THE HOUSE  
To the left of the door a filled-up mediæval arch is traceable



3.—THE TOWER AND THE SOUTH PART OF THE HOUSE (DATING IN ITS PRESENT FORM FROM 1691)  
SEEN ACROSS THE MOAT

feeding under the Castle walls were captured, the place surrounded, and the garrison called upon to surrender and evacuate without arms or baggage. These terms were accepted, the innocent lieutenant asking only what place the victor proposed to attack next that he and his men might avoid it. Apparently this information was not given, because they betook themselves to Malmesbury where, pushing home his success, Colonel Massey duly recaptured them and much else a day or two later.

It is not stated exactly what happened to the Castle then; the Parliament would certainly not have run the risk of its being used again; and it is said that the first of the two fires that have destroyed so much took place at this time. The second was in 1691, after which the house assumed its present appearance. Parts of this, possibly the walls as well, are a good deal earlier than 1691. At the head of the staircase which rises in the end of the house against the Berkeley tower (Fig. 4), the framework and timber studding of a 16th-century building survive. The mullioned and transomed windows, and the flat arched doorway of the south front can scarcely be later than the siege, allowing the utmost for a local builder's conservatism, and are probably contemporary with the Jacobean alterations made to the mediaeval buildings referred to last week. The great kitchen hearth in the ground-floor room next the tower (Fig. 5) is probably of that period, when a stone staircase was built rising from the house into the tower, where the upper flights of it survive.

Turning to events for some light, it is found that the first Sir Michael Hicks described as "of Beverston" died in 1612, so that alterations to the dilapidated Castle sold by Sir John Berkeley in 1597, and which passed through three hands before Hicks bought it, may well be about 1610. It is worth noting that the new owner had been Secretary to Lord Treasurer Burghley, was the son of Robert Hicks, ironmonger and mercer, of Cheapside—related to a Gloucestershire family

4.—LOOKING UP THE STAIRCASE, SHOWING 16TH-CENTURY  
TIMBER WORK, ADJOINING THE BERKELEY TOWER







5.—THE JACOBEOAN KITCHEN, NOW THE LIBRARY

6.—A GAZEBO  
Detail of Dutch landscape panel in the drawing-room7.—A BEDROOM  
Pink and silver wallpaper and coloured prints of Dutch country houses

of that name—and brother of the celebrated Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, who built the great Charles I house at Chipping Campden of which only the exquisite "banqueting houses" remain. Their mother also came from the West Country, being an Arthur of the ancient manor house of Clapton-in-Gordano on the Mendip coast. These connections may have inclined Sir Michael to the idea of buying an old castle, and to make of it his principal seat, but he also owned Witcombe Park in the same county and property in Essex brought him by his wife. His son, William, created a baronet in 1619, is described as of Beverston Castle only.

Between about 1610 and 1644, therefore, Beverston assumed the following form. The mediæval gate-house was still the principal or only approach over the moat from the east into the courtyard. In front of one would then have stood the hall dating from 1225, raised on the existing undercroft, but divided by a floor at this period and, since there are almost no windows in the curtain wall westward, lit by windows overlooking the courtyard—two tiers of them, since the hall had been divided. What lay to the right, on the north towards the church, can only be guessed. But at the south-west corner (Fig. 2), adjoining the hall block, still stands the great tower built or remodelled by Thomas Lord Berkeley in about 1350, containing the old chapel and given large new windows by Sir Michael Hicks. To the left ran the predecessor, or shell, of the existing house, with big chimney-stacks against its courtyard face. The room in it next the tower seems to have been the kitchen, with a staircase leading up from it to the hall on the first floor of the old west block. It is unlikely that the mediæval kitchen was there, since the service arrangements would have had to be by the narrow newel stair rising from the basement of the tower (Fig. 1), and would have conflicted with access to the chapel and private apartments in the tower. Consequently it was most likely moved there, from a position in the north range, by Hicks, when he built the new straight staircase. The rest of the south range was therefore probably devoted to servants' and office quarters against the south curtain wall. The line of this wall may be indicated by the tall narrow buttress seen against the staircase turret, in which case it will have been about 3 ft. in front of the present front of the house. If, as it appears to be, the roof structure of the present house is older than 1691, one is led to the conclusion that it originally rested to the south upon the curtain wall itself, and that, before the latter was finally taken down, the present façade was built immediately inside it and to take the weight of the rafters, standing complete when revealed by the demolition of the curtain. Presumably the curtain wall must have existed at the time of the siege, or Colonel Massey would not have wasted his assault on the massive gate-house but have concentrated his fire on the windowed house-front. There is no sign of the wall's having abutted on the tower any further forward. Whether or not this hypothesis is too far-fetched, excavation in front of the existing façade would settle whether the foundations of the curtain wall are there. If the front was not built in this way shortly after the destruction following the siege, then it must have been built after the second fire of 1691, and the mullions and transoms of the windows have been re-used from elsewhere—in which case they may be those of the windows inserted by Hicks circa 1610 into the mediæval hall and the room over it.

It was Sir William Hicks who owned Beverston at the time of the Civil War, when he was Member for Marlow. When he died in 1680, it went to the second son, the second Sir Michael, who lived till 1710 and is described as of Witcombe Park. The elder branch of the family made their home in Essex, but Sir Michael's grandson, Howe Hicks, in 1768 succeeded to the baronetcy. He married a Gloucestershire wife, and had a second son Michael, M.P. for Cirencester, who took the additional name of Beach in consideration of his wife's West-Country heritage, and is described as of Beverston Castle and Williamstrip Park, dying in 1818. He, it seems, was the last of the family to use Beverston as an occasional residence, and in 1842 it was sold to Robert Holford of Westonbirt. It became



(Right) 8.—THE DRAWING-ROOM. The Savonnerie carpet picks up the colouring of the Dutch landscape panels. A settee and other furniture have been removed for purposes of photography



a fact that estate was broken up 12 years ago.

The whole of the later house can be given up to reception and bedrooms, since the kitchen is in a lean-to annexe of the west block, the cellar in the mediæval cellar, and the servants' bedrooms in the former great hall. It has three rooms facing south: the dining-room in the middle (Fig. 9) opening out of the entrance hall, a drawing-room to the left (Fig. 8), and a library in the old kitchen to the right (Fig. 5). Beyond the latter is a space chiefly occupied by the 17th-century oak staircase, but also giving access to the present kitchen. In a corner at the foot of the stairs (Fig. 10) are remains of a small Renaissance fireplace, probably contemporary with those in the hall block. The rooms owe much to the taste of Mrs. Strutt, particularly the drawing-room. This has been lined with 18th-century Dutch landscape panels, inherited by Mrs. Strutt (a daughter of the late Baron de Brien) from her home in Holland. They represent, with delightful detail, the Low Countries *paysage*,

with charming country houses of what we should call typical Georgian architecture. A detail of that to the left of the fireplace shows a gazebo in use, affording to the owners of the enclosed garden a prospect of the coaches passing along the road. The delicate colours of the paintings are taken up by the pastel shades of a fine Savonnerie carpet and a pair

of Bossi-work scagliola side-tables, the room being otherwise white. The bedrooms are equally attractive, with their large Jacobean windows yet Queen Anne proportions, and clear soft colourings. Rarely do history and architecture so combine to produce the best of both worlds—high romance and Georgian grace.



9.—THE DINING-ROOM  
In the middle of the house



10.—AT THE FOOT OF THE STAIRS  
The fireplace jambs seem to be fragments of Jacobean work

# "COUNTRY LIFE"

## SHOOTING COMPETITION FOR THE HOME GUARD (1943)

*Ayrshire win the Trophy with six points below the maximum*

THE result of the third (1943) COUNTRY LIFE Miniature Rifle Competition for the Home Guard is announced below. The highest score was made by the team representing the

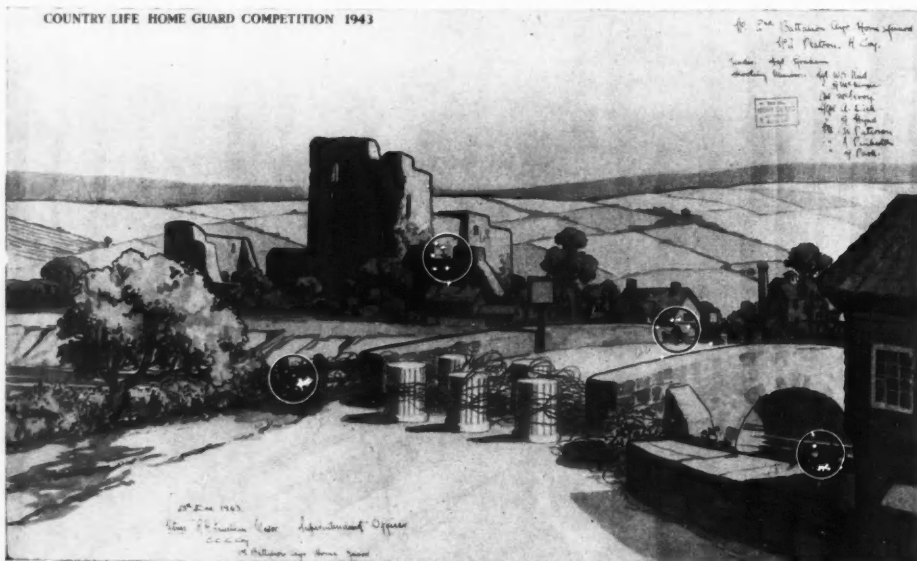
### 2nd AYRSHIRE BATTALION, A COMPANY, No. 2 PLATOON,

with 186 points out of a possible 192. They will accordingly hold the COUNTRY LIFE Trophy for the coming year, and each member of the team will be presented with a silver medal.

The runners-up, with a score of 180, were the 6th SURREY BATTALION, C COMPANY, No. 13 PLATOON. The members of this team will receive commemorative bronze medals.

The third team, who scored 177, were the 22nd Cheshire Battalion, A Company, No. 1 Platoon, and bracketed fourth, with 175 points, were the 5th HERTFORDSHIRE BATTALION, A COMPANY, No. 3 PLATOON and the 1st CAITHNESS BATTALION, A COMPANY, No. 3 PLATOON. The three leading teams consisted of the following:

2nd Ayrshire	6th Surrey	22nd Cheshire
Sgt. T. H. Graham (Leader)	Cpl. H. L. Bing (Leader)	Lt. G. Glover (Leader)
Sgt. W. S. Reid	Lt. W. H. Parton	Lt. G. F. Head
Sgt. G. McKenzie	Lt. C. A. Holbeach	Sgt. F. W. Pickford
Cpl. D. McIlroy	Sgt. F. G. B. Creak	Cpl. J. L. Salt
L/Cpl. A. Dick	Cpl. D. B. Brooker	Cpl. F. L. Howes
L/Cpl. G. Hynd	Pte. L. A. Cushman	L/Cpl. W. O. Jones
Pte. J. Pinkerton	Pte. F. S. Burgess	L/Cpl. J. L. Owen
Pte. N. Paterson	L/Cpl. T. E. Bergin	Pte. J. S. Foxley
Pte. G. Park	Pte. W. B. White	Pte. T. C. Griffin
(Reserves)	(Reserves)	(Reserves)
2/Lt. J. Ramsay	Pte. R. H. Bailey	Cpl. G. A. Thompson
Sgt. P. Allan	Pte. D. M. C. Park	Pte. R. MacDonald
L/Cpl. S. King	Pte. J. E. Richards	Pte. S. McCrae
Pte. A. Harris	Pte. C. L. Lloyd	Pte. J. C. Davies
Superintending Officer	Superintending Officer	Superintending Officer
Maj. R. H. Lauchlan	Cpt. H. Brooks	Cpt. (Adj.) R. D. Green



THE TARGET OF THE 2nd AYRSHIRE BATTALION. In order to assist reproduction the objectives on this and the target opposite have been outlined in white



THE "COUNTRY LIFE" CHALLENGE TROPHY

IT will be remembered that at the request of the War Office (whose co-operation is again cordially acknowledged) the 1943 Competition was moved forward from the autumn to the winter months. Winter training usually presents many problems, and it was hoped that the competition would provide variety when it was most needed. Accordingly we expected a larger entry, and were disappointed to find that the number was not quite up to the 1942 level. Some training officers, we hear, dislike competitions on the ground that they do not offer sufficient encouragement to the indifferent shots. In reply we would point out that the COUNTRY LIFE Competition, by being confined to platoon teams, by excluding Regular officers and other ranks, and by limiting the number of competitors that can be drawn from headquarters staffs, is specially designed to cover this point.

Owing to a misprint in the 1943 conditions some misunderstanding arose over the team-leaders' duties at the firing point. In the conditions for this year's shoot it will be clearly laid down that provided each team's shoot is completed within one hour, and that the actual firing-time of each pair does not exceed two minutes, the leader may take as much time as he pleases to study the target and to describe the objectives.

This year's competition will again take place in the winter. The eliminating round must be completed on or before October 16, and entries for the final stage received by COUNTRY LIFE not later than November 13. Landscape targets will be supplied by



November 30 and must be returned on or before January 1, 1945.

## JUDGE'S REPORT

THE number of targets received in 1943 was nearly 400. The shooting was a little better among the leading teams, and this improvement obtained down to the seventieth team; beyond that, however, the standard fell off a little. The score of 150 or more was obtained by 54 teams as against 39 in 1942, but whereas 214 teams made scores of 100 or more then, only 186 succeeded in doing so in the present competition.

The winning score was 186, made by the 2nd Ayr Battalion, A Company, No. 2 Platoon. This total was only six points below the highest possible score of 192. The score was made up of 48 points on the objective at the gate, 48 points on the castle, 42 points on the bridge and 48 points on the parapet by the river. The second highest score of 180 points was made by the 6th Surrey Battalion, C Company, No. 13 Platoon, and was made up of 42, 45, 45 and 48 points on the respective objectives.

The target did not appear to be difficult, but whether targets are hard or easy good scores mostly depend upon the team leader. There was not a lot of wild shooting, and generally the shots were well placed about the different objectives. Two errors were made fairly frequently. One was at the gate, where in many cases competitors hit the trunk of the tree instead. The other was on the bridge, where many placed their shots about the sign-post instead of on the man on the right.

Most points were scored on the castle objective and the next best objective was the bridge. Then followed the gate, and the most difficult point appeared to be the parapet by the river. This was borne out by the number of highest possible scores of 48 points made on the respective objectives. Thirty were made on the castle, 22 on the bridge, 19 at the gate and 14 on the parapet.

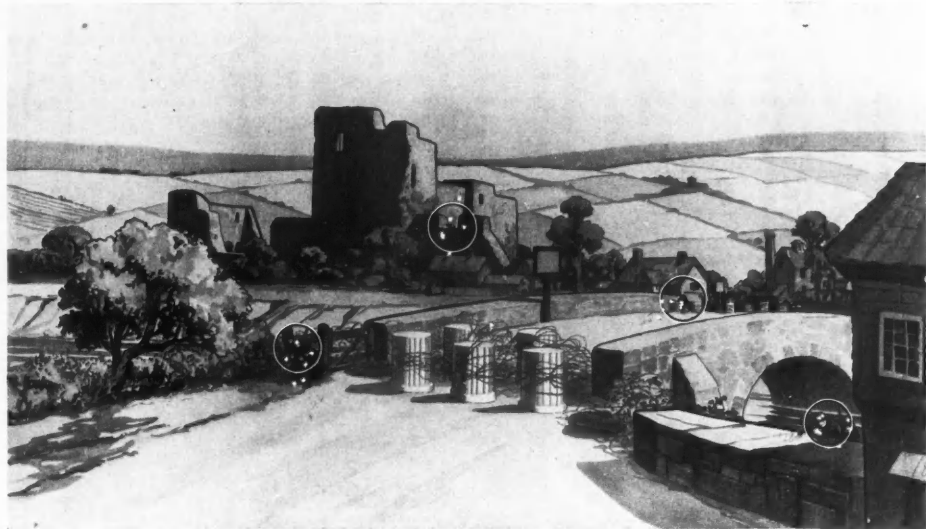
## The Scores

We produce below the names of all teams scoring 90 points or more. The rest will be notified by post of their positions.

1. 2nd Ayr, A Coy., No. 2 Pl.	186
2. 6th Surrey, C Coy., No. 13 Pl.	180
3. 22nd Cheshire, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	177
4. 5th Herts, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	175
1st Caithness, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	175
6. 59th Co. of Lancaster, St. Helens P.O. Pl.	174
7. 5th Oxfordshire, A Coy., No. 5 Pl.	173
8. 3rd Somerset (Yeovil), Crewkerne Coy., No. 1 Pl.	172
26th W. Riding, C Coy., No. 8 Pl.	172
6th Cornwall, C Coy., No. 9 Pl.	172
5th Devon, B Coy., No. 4 Pl.	172
12th Cheshire, F Coy., No. 24 Pl.	172
13. 20th Co. of London, No. 1 Pl.	170
14. 66th W. Riding, A Coy., No. 2 Pl.	168
15. 6th Somerset, C Coy., No. 12 Pl.	167
16. 1st Lon. Transport Col., M.T. Coy., No. 1 Pl.	166
6th Middlesex, C Coy., No. 12 Pl.	166
27th Co. of London, No. 7 Pl.	166
12th Lancashire, D Coy., No. 1 Pl.	166
6th W. Riding, B Coy., No. 6 Pl.	166
21. 18th Middlesex, A Coy., No. 4 Pl.	164
1st Co. of London, No. 6 Coy., No. 3 Pl.	164
1st Lindsey, A Coy., No. 2 Pl.	164
9th Westmorland, No. 2 Pl.	164
25. 7th Staffs, No. 1 Pl.	163
8th Lindsey, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	163
3rd Fife, D Coy., No. 2 Pl.	163
13th Sussex, D Coy., No. 4 Pl.	163
29. 5th Surrey, A Coy., No. 11 Pl.	162
30. 13th Essex (35th G.P.O.), No. 1 Pl.	161
3rd E. Riding, No. 12 Pl.	161
86th Lancashire...	161
33. 4th Ayrshire, H.Q. Coy.	160
34. 82nd W. Lancashire, No. 103 Pl.	159
17th Staffs	159
36. 56th Surrey, D Coy., No. 15 Pl.	158
8th Somerset, A5 Pl.	158
84th W. Lancs, No. 6 Pl.	158
3rd Berks, No. 16 Pl.	158
2nd Scottish Border, C Coy., No. 18 Pl.	158
41. 20th Cheshire, F Coy., No. 3 Pl.	157
42. 42nd County of Lancaster	156
43. 2nd Kirkcudbrightshire, No. 23 Pl.	155
5th Dorsetshire	155
2nd Warwickshire, C Coy., No. 8 Pl.	155
46. 5th Bucks, C Coy., No. 1 Pl.	153
17th Middlesex, C Coy., H.Q. Pl.	153
1st Worcestershire	153
1st W. Riding, C Coy., No. 12 Pl.	153
1st W. Riding, C Coy., No. 11 Pl.	152
1st W. Riding, B Coy., No. 6 Pl.	152
1st W. Riding, B Coy., No. 6 Pl.	151
1st W. Riding, B Coy., No. 2 Pl.	151
6th W. Riding, C Coy., No. 11 Pl.	150

55. 15th Sussex, E Coy., No. 17 Pl.	147
1st Denbigh, B Coy., No. 5 Pl.	147
2nd Lindsey, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	147
1st Inverness-shire, No. 4 Coy., No. 16 Pl.	147
59. 81st Co. of Lancaster, No. 1 Pl.	146
60. 4th Northumberland, H.Q. Coy., Defence Pl.	145
15th Cheshire, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	145
7th Wilts, Cholderton Coy., No. 3 Pl.	145
25th W. Riding, D Coy., No. 28 Pl.	145
64. 11th Northamptonshire, D Coy., No. 16 Pl.	144
7th W. Riding, C Coy., No. 6 Pl.	144
18th Cheshire, D Coy., No. 17 Pl.	144
67. 2nd Surrey, E Coy., No. 5 Pl.	143
2nd Brecknock, C Coy., No. 2 Pl.	143
24th Hampshire, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	143
70. 9th Wilts, Wroughton Coy., No. 3 Pl.	142
71. 15th Glamorgan, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	140
72. 2nd Dorset, No. 6 (Swyre) Pl.	137
11th Suffolk	137
33rd Surrey	137
3rd Middlesex, B Coy., No. 10 Pl.	137
76. 5th Hampshire, C Coy., No. 10 Pl.	136
7th Norfolk, No. 5 Coy., No. 6 Pl.	136
78. Sussex Transport Col., 2141 Coy., A Pl.	135
41st W. Riding, A Coy., No. 6 Pl.	135
80. 51st W. Riding, C Coy., No. 9 Pl.	134
2nd Monmouthshire, F Coy., No. 22 Pl.	134
82. 3rd Huntingdonshire	133
6th Perthshire	133
84. 1st Scottish Border, D Coy., No. 11 Pl.	132
2nd Dumfriesshire, A Coy., No. 4 Pl.	132
86. 8th Fife, H.Q. Coy., No. 4 Pl.	131
1st Holland, H.Q. Coy., No. 2 Pl.	131
88. 6th (34th G.P.O.) Cambridgeshire, No. 14 Pl.	130
8th Surrey	130
29th W. Riding, No. 8 Pl.	130
30th S. Staffs, C Coy., No. 16 Pl.	130
92. 31st W. Riding, B Coy., No. 7 Pl.	129
2nd Perthshire	129
4th Lindsey, B Coy., No. 2 Pl.	129
83rd Lancashire	129

139. 1st City of London	115
35th Co. of London, A Coy., No. 5 Pl.	115
3rd Perthshire, F Coy., No. 18 Pl.	115
45th Co. of London, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	115
7th Carmarthenshire, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	115
144. 6th Berks, Aerodrome Pl.	114
24th Durham, C Coy., No. 10 Pl.	114
146. 1st Derry City, D Coy., No. 1 Pl.	113
2nd Hampshire	113
11th Cornwall (Newquay), A Coy., No. 4 Pl.	113
24th W. Riding	113
No. 2 City of Edinburgh, B Coy., No. 6 Pl.	113
37th Staffs (Darlaston), No. 6 Pl.	113
152. 3rd Kirkcudbrightshire, B Coy., No. 10 Pl.	112
30th W. Riding, A Coy., No. 5 Pl.	112
3rd Cornwall	112
50th W. Riding, D Coy., No. 16 Pl.	112
10th Berks (38th G.P.O.), No. 14 Pl.	112
157. 13th Hampshire, No. 23 Pl.	111
4th Warwickshire, A Coy., No. 2 Pl.	111
16th Glosters, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	111
160. 4th Glasgow, B2 Unit	110
1st Middlesex, B Coy., No. 7 Pl.	110
56th W. Riding, B Coy., No. 5 Pl.	110
14th Middlesex	110
16th City of London, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	110
165. 3rd City of London, D Coy., No. 14 Pl.	109
28th W. Riding, No. 14 Pl.	109
167. 2nd Bucks, No. 3 Pl.	108
7th Surrey, B Coy., No. 4 Pl.	108
169. 71st W. Riding, B Coy., No. 15 Pl.	107
170. 2nd Co. of London, D Coy., No. 3 Pl.	105
4th Antrim, No. 16 Pl.	105
3rd Cumberland, C Coy., No. 9 Pl.	105
173. 79th Lancs, C Coy., No. 1 Pl.	104
23rd W. Riding, H.Q. Coy., M.G. Pl.	104
47th W. Riding, B Coy., No. 12 Pl.	104
92nd Co. of Lancaster, No. 16 Pl.	104
177. 14th Cheshire, T Coy., No. 1 Pl.	103
5th Renfrew, D Coy., No. 2 Pl.	103
179. 5th Cornwall (St. Austell)	102



THE TARGET OF THE 6th SURREY BATTALION

96. 5th Warwickshire, C Coy., No. 4 Pl.	128
5th Notts, E Coy., No. 13 Pl.	128
32nd Middlesex, D Coy.	128
11th Middlesex, B Coy., No. 6 Pl.	128
6th Dorset, G Coy., No. 1 Pl.	128
101. 2nd Berks, A Coy., No. 2 Pl.	126
12th W. Riding, C Coy., No. 11 Pl.	126
28th Kent	126
7th Glosters, C Coy., No. 33 Pl.	126
31st Middlesex, No. 15 Pl.	126
10th Middlesex, D Coy.	126
5th Wiltshire	126
108. 35th City of London	125
2nd Middlesex, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	125
110. 6th Monmouthshire, E Coy., M.G. Pl.	124
13th Somerset, Cheddar Pl.	124
64th W. Riding, D Coy., No. 18 Pl.	124
6th N. Riding, G Coy., No. 1 Pl.	124
114. 3rd Devon, Bampton Coy., Bampton Pl.	123
16th Middlesex, H.Q. Coy., No. 1 Pl.	123
30th County of London	123
117. 44th W. Riding, No. 7 Pl.	122
28th City of London (7th G.P.O.), H Coy., No. 24 Pl.	122
119. 2nd Cambs and Suffolk, F Coy., No. 23 Pl.	121
14th Derbyshire, D Coy., No. 16 Pl.	121
7th Northamptonshire, D Coy., No. 3 Pl.	121
122. 3rd Lindsey, C Coy., No. 8 Pl.	120
123. 65th W. Riding, No. 15 Pl.	119
23rd Middlesex, 60th Coy., No. 1 Pl.	119
34th Co. of London (L.R.S.), No. 5 Pl.	119
126. 8th Essex	118
1st Antrim, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	118
61st Co. of London, B Coy., No. 5 Pl.	118
13th Cornwall, A Coy.	118
58th W. Riding, No. 6 Pl.	118
1st Surrey, B Coy., No. 1 Pl.	118
25th Hampshire, B/4 Pl.	118
133. 3rd Bucks, Steeple Claydon Pl.	117
134. 80th Co. of Lancaster, D Coy., No. 2 Pl.	116
57th Surrey, A Coy., No. 11 Pl.	116
53rd Surrey, D Coy., No. 13 Pl.	116
8th Suffolk, B Coy., No. 1 Pl.	116
73rd W. Lancs, C Coy.	116
40th W. Riding, B Coy., No. 5 Pl.	102
15th Warwickshire, B Coy.	102
1st Cornwall, B Coy., Grimscoot Pl.	102
183. 8th Cornwall	101
47th Co. of Lancs, C Coy., No. 8 Pl.	101
5th Northamptonshire, H.Q. Pl.	101
186. 19th Glosters, C Coy., No. 17 Pl.	100
187. 6th Worcestershire, No. 7 Pl.	99
3rd Dumbarton, No. 16 Pl.	99
14th W. Riding, E Coy., No. 23 Pl.	99
190. 33rd Warwick, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	98
39th Warwick, C Coy., No. 20 Pl.	98
4th Kent, B Coy., No. 6 Pl.	98
193. 6th Essex, B Coy., No. 1 Pl.	97
27th Lancs, B1 Pl.	97
195. 6th City of Edinburgh, G Coy.	96
196. 6th E. Riding	95
2nd Herts, B Coy., No. 12 Pl.	95
55th Surrey	95
199. 9th W. Riding, C Coy., No. 18 Pl.	94
10th Staffs, E Coy., No. 22 Pl.	94
1st Berks, No. 12 Pl.	94
19th Glamorganshire, D Coy., No. 10 Pl.	94
4th (Barnstaple) Devon, No. 4 Pl.	94
204. 35th Cheshire, H.Q. Coy., No. 1 Pl.	93
1st Rutland, D Coy., No. 13 Pl.	93
206. 3rd Kesteven, No. 2 Pl.	92
9th Worcestershire, No. 24 Pl.	92
17th Middlesex, E Coy., No. 19 Pl.	92
68th W. Riding, No. 6 Pl.	92
1st Down, F Coy., No. 5 Pl.	92
14th Co. of London, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	92
24th Co. of London, B Coy., No. 5 Pl.	92
15th Gloster (P.O.), C Coy., No. 9 Pl.	92
214. 13th Lindsey, A Coy., No. 3 Pl.	91
4th Ulster, Law Courts and Customs Home Light Machine Gun Pl.	91
49th Co. of London, A Coy., No. 1 Pl.	91
6th Cheshire, No. 14 Pl.	91
7th Worcestershire, No. 1 Pl.	91
32nd S. Staffs, A Coy., No. 4 Pl.	91
220. 3rd City of Edinburgh, C Coy., No. 9 Pl.	90
21st Kent (Tonbridge), B Coy., No. 1 Pl.	90
3rd Oxon, No. 6 Maintenance Unit, No. 6 Pl.	90

# FARMING PROSPECTS FOR SERVICE MEN

By BROADLEAZE

**L**ETTERS I get from men in the Forces, notably men serving with the Tanks and the R.A.F., endorse what Mr. Douglas Seligman has written in COUNTRY LIFE about the desire of many Service men to find a life on the land after the war.

Let me quote two. This from a sergeant in the Royal Armoured Corps: "What hope have I to get a good job looking after farm machinery when this affair is over? I can't face the idea of going back to Wolverhampton and garage work. It's no life there for the wife and kids. They've moved away now, and I am keen to make another start in the country. I know most there is to know about the working and maintenance of a modern tank. Farming has been mechanised. Will farmers want a man like me and what wage will they pay?"

The other is from a squadron-leader in the R.A.F. who was in a solicitor's office in the City: "I am not going back to earn my daily bread that way. My wife and I have £1,500 between us, and I suppose there will be a gratuity coming to all of us. What kind of farm do you recommend? Should we buy or rent? There's obviously a future for farming in England."

## TIME FOR PLANNING

The demand is clear enough, and it is not a demand that can be ignored. What are the Government going to do about it? They may be preparing plans, but if they are they have been very uncommunicative about it. So far as one can gather, not a single committee has been set up to study the many problems involved. If that is indeed the case it is high time something was done. Time is already short enough, and our Service men deserve the best possible chance to make their lives in the way they want in the country whose battles they are fighting. We need not shout about a "land fit for heroes," but the men in the Services will not accept from the Government a blank refusal to give them facilities for trying their hands at farming. Agriculture for its part would benefit by the infusion of new blood.

Some who have been farming to the limit of their powers through the war will be glad enough to make way for younger men. This applies to some key workers who have stuck to their jobs long past retiring age, as well as to some elderly farmers who are tired and ready for a villa life at Bournemouth or some other salubrious resort. There must be two-way traffic between the country and the towns, and entry into farming must not be so restricted as it has been in the past to those who were brought up in the country. As there are townsmen in the Services, with enough experience of life to know their minds, who want to come into farming, let the door be opened to them.

How is this to be opened? They must not

be allowed just to fall into farming as many ex-Service men did in 1919 and 1920. As a member of a small-holdings committee of a county council I know something of the trials they went through and the number of casualties. Thousands of men were settled on small-holdings in a hurry and left to their own devices. When the tide of war-time prices receded too many were swept away, their savings gone and only bitter experience to warn them off any such venture again. The ex-Service men's holdings were provided at a time when land and equipment were expensive. They did not always get the best, and the rents charged were necessarily high. Some survived to the era of cheap feeding-stuffs when chicken farming, a few pigs and a small dairy herd with a retail round enabled them to make ends meet with a struggle. But it was not the life of their hopes. Some took employment on the land and drifted to the towns to be lucky in finding and keeping a job or unlucky enough to swell the lines outside the employment exchanges.

Can we arrange things better this time? I am sure we can. The first essential is to provide a period of training for these men. As Mr. Douglas Seligman writes: "Let those who wish to succeed in farming and who are at present in the Services recollect and reflect upon the colossal amount of care, thought and trouble which was taken by the authorities in training them for their Service jobs: they will need to follow the same high standard in training themselves to become farmers."

They will be impatient to get started. That is natural, but impatience does not pay in farming. Let them be warned by the fate of the ex-Service men who hustled themselves and their savings into farming immediately after the last war. They will need training and experience in farming practice. They and their wives will also need to get a thorough taste of rural life before they commit themselves to a farming career. The woman will feel the change from town to country more than the man, who has anyway been uprooted from his normal civilian life. I know that some of the casualties in the Women's Land Army have been due to incapacity to settle down in an isolated farm or in a small village where there is no cinema round the corner and no dance hall within ten miles.

## TRAINING HOSTELS

This breaking-in period continuing for at least twelve months will of course be at Government expense. Throughout the counties the War Agricultural Committees have hostels where land girls, Italian prisoners and Irishmen, agriculture's war-time auxiliaries, are housed and quite comfortably housed with a due allowance of bathrooms, easy chairs and so on. Some

of these hostels could be turned over for the training of Service men, certainly the bachelors among them. There are also some air stations and military camps that will be available when the war against Germany is won. The married men will want to have their wives with them and they should be with them. Some of these hostels which were large private houses would provide convenient married quarters.

From the hostels the men could go out every day to work on land which the War Agricultural Committees are farming. The committees' hostels are usually well sited for this. The men will need to gain experience of cows and other livestock as well as of arable cropping, which is the Committees' chief concern on the land they are farming. It would not be a difficult matter to develop such enterprises on a sufficient scale to give the necessary training.

## EVENING INSTRUCTION

Then there should be lectures, talks and instructional films in the evenings, so that these newcomers to agriculture get a balanced picture of British farming beyond the fields where they are working in the day-time. They will need at least an outline of agricultural chemistry and botany as a background for practical training. Many will already have a well-developed mechanical sense gained in this war of machines. They will soon learn how to apply this to farm machinery, but they will find that sitting on a tractor seat is not the whole art of ploughing.

Such a course of training will weed out some who discover that farming life is not really what they want. Some wives will decide for their husbands. It is much better that these disappointments should come at the preliminary stage before any commitments are made or harm done. I have suggested a 12-months' course because this sees the farming year through and because British agriculture will take some time to settle down to peace-time working after the burst of war-time activity. Everyone will not be demobilised at the same time. The Japanese war is likely to be a continuing commitment after the German war is finished. There may well be time to absorb the Service men in batches, so that all who want to learn farming get a fair opportunity to do so before they take the plunge on their own account.

Some are of the "master man" type who will want holdings of their own, and no doubt there will be some farms falling vacant after the war. If new holdings have to be created to meet the demands of those taking the training course and qualifying at the end of it, I hope the experience of the Land Settlement Association will be turned to good account. The Association had to deal with the most difficult human



A TYPICAL LAND SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION HOLDING, FOR MIXED LIVESTOCK AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE



material, such as Durham miners, who had endured long periods of unemployment. It was a rehabilitation scheme as well as a land settlement scheme, and success was not unqualified by failures. But the idea of holdings grouped round a central farm which provides services such as tractors for ploughing, feeding-stuffs and fertilisers mixed in the right proportions, and sound breeding stock, as well as a competent advisory service and credit facilities, is excellent. Ultimately the settler may take wings for himself, but this sponsored farming can save many downfalls. Such leading-strings for a man who has been fighting his country's battles may seem unnecessary. No, farming is a tricky business and we don't want these men to make mistakes that experienced men would avoid.

Cottages will not want to go farming on their own account, preferring to take employment. Many farmers will be glad to train one or two men on their own farms to replace some of the old servants who have carried on manfully into the trenches to see the war through. Men should be placed through War Agricultural Committees, who know the most suitable farms. There must be no suggestion of exploitation and no training grants on the cheap, but an organised system which ensures that these farmers get a good start. Cottages will be

a problem. For a start, billets could be found, but the Service men will want houses of their own, homes with reasonably good amenities, including a piped water supply and electricity. The rural district councils are laying their plans for new houses to be built immediately after the war. This will be an urgent need if agriculture is to absorb new entrants and afford them and their wives the life they will expect.

There is another outlet for the experience of mechanically minded men in the Forces. British agriculture has become mechanised. We have been told that our farming is now the most highly mechanised in the world. I am not sure that this is true. We may have more tractors and tractor implements per 100 acres than any other country, but we are not as a farming community at all highly skilled in the use we make of machinery. The American farmer is more of a mechanic and an engineer, and, from what I hear, he gets more out of his machines than the British farmers. In this country we need better servicing and maintenance facilities than we have yet developed.

The local agricultural engineer has tried to keep pace with the rush of work coming to him, much of it repair work that could have been avoided if the machines had been serviced better in use. In many districts farmers will

welcome whole-heartedly the establishment of service depots on which they could rely to keep their tractors and implements in good running order. Existing firms of agricultural engineers may and probably will develop this line of business. Whether they do so and take on more men or whether Service men start new businesses does not greatly matter. Here certainly is scope for a man like the sergeant in the R.A.C.

Finally, let us be clear about this. There will be room for new entrants if agriculture is allowed to continue on a high plane of production in this country. We have seen in the past four years how our land can be stirred to yield an output that has surprised everyone, the Government included, we may hope. The Hot Springs Conference has given a vista of full agricultural production and ample food for everyone in the world. How far will war-time experience and the visions of the nutritionists be translated into a firm and continuing agricultural policy for Britain? That is the question that no one can answer yet. On the answer will depend the hopes of the many Service men who are looking to the land to provide the life they want to lead after the war.

*Reference is also made to this subject in "Farming Notes" on page 344.*

## THE WORST HOLE < A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

ON the last occasion I played at delightful Luffness we came in due course to the hole—its exact number I forget—where we aim at the flag on the top of a rock beyond a deep and awesome quarry. One of the opponents in our foursome apologised for it. He did not say that it was the worst hole in Luffness, nor even on the whole stretch of turf on Gullane Hill; no, he declared it to be the worst in all Scotland. Probably he went too far, and at any rate I have not a sufficiently wide knowledge of Scottish courses to agree with him; but I feel tolerably sure of one thing, namely that if he proposed to a general meeting of the club that the Quarry hole should be abolished he would be met with a howl of execration and that the embattled members would rather lose any other hole than that one, for which they feel an almost maudlin affection.

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I remember that at the time I said to him that I thought we could match the hole in England and put forward with patriotic enthusiasm the claims of the Sandy Parlour at Deal. I need scarcely add that this was before the new and admirable fourth hole at Deal had been constructed, when we still lobbed an iron shot into the air over a sandy bluff and hoped that it would trickle down near the hole. There was a considerable family likeness between the two holes; moreover many people had a deep attachment to the old Sandy Parlour and could not bear it to be done away with. These that I have quoted are but two illustrations of what may be called a natural law, namely that the hole which the impartial and instructed visitor thinks the worst on the course will turn out to be the one of all others which the members will never allow to be altered. I still remember, after many years, my terror in showing Aberdovey to an inspecting architect of great eminence. When we came to the hole called Cader with its blind shot over a big sandhill, he said never a word except, pointing to a low bank behind the green, "Take that back wall away." He knew better than to say any more, since long experience had taught him that here was a hole in defence of which every member would gladly plunge a dagger into any iconoclastic architect's bosom.

Range where you will in your mind's eye over familiar courses and you will find this rule holding more or less good, though there are cases in which reforming zeal has at length overcome sentiment. Think of Sandwich for instance. For all its fame the Maiden has considerable claims to be called the worst hole there. Whatever it was in the old days when we hit over the full height and horror of that terraced face, it is a comparatively poor thing

to-day. Yet when some years ago there was a proposal to change it, distinguished persons arose and talked what may fairly be called "sob stuff" about the dear old Maiden, and the meeting rejected the proposal. Nor am I saying with any confidence that they were wrong; I am only giving an example of the great love and loyalty that can be felt for a mildish, baddish hole. There was once another hole at Sandwich, which was perhaps rather worse and rather less loved, the old seventeenth with its green in a deep hollow to be reached by a blind shot of a get-there-one-way-or-another order. The hole was abolished and the present very fine seventeenth substituted; and yet I doubt whether the new hole, however much admiration it may compel, will ever have the yearning sentimental affection given to the old one. Holes in craters always call forth this unreasoning, instinctive love. We had one of them at Aberdovey, one of the worst in the world, and the hole that has succeeded it, inheriting part of the old green, is a noble one. Yet though my reason wholly approves the change, my heart is inexorably with the past.

Enough of examples; they are as common as blackberries. These holes and their like the visiting expert will briefly condemn as being blind and fluky. Their faithful lovers will describe them as possessing strongly marked natural features, and just the right spice of excitement. By the former they nearly always mean a hill in the way; by the latter they mean, though they may not know it, that a very bad shot may turn out a very good one, and that they enjoy running to the top of the hill to see whether it has. It is to be observed that mere dullness, which may make a bad hole, will never make one that is affectionately regarded. The average golfer—and I am far from despising him—may not have a refined and educated taste, but he likes being amused and he likes to feel, however erroneously, that he has done something to be proud of. That is why cunning architects sometimes put a bunker of imposing appearance where it is highly improbable that anyone will get into it. The player preens himself on having avoided it, and so a hole which is neither difficult nor interesting gets an undeserved reputation. The hole which both is and looks dull will stir few pulses.

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For my own part I have no priggish desire to decry either big hills or deep hollows; in moderation they are very good fun. I incline to think that the worst and dullest of holes are those which are forced on the architect by the nature of the ground; the holes which run straight up a long hill because somehow or other we must get to the land of promise at the top.

Nobody can be fonder of Gullane than I am, but I came near to detesting the hole that we must play up the hill before we climb panting on to the crest to revel in that glorious expanse of links and view. I once played the second hole on Gullane No. 1 against a gale and I have never quite forgotten or forgiven. Yet that was at any rate on seaside turf, and on muddy inland turf such holes are infinitely worse. I was one day looking at an inland course with a friend of mine and we toiled slowly up the length of just such another hole. The only good thing he could think of to say for it was that Bobby Jones would inevitably win it from either of us; he would be home with a vast drive and a high iron shot, whereas our low, scuffling drives would hit the hillside and stop, our low, scuffling brassy shots would do the same, and we could not get up under two and a pitch. This appeared to me to be damning the hole with very faint praise indeed; nor have I changed my opinion to this day.

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Another atrociously bad kind of hole is that having such a slope on one side or other of the green that the ball must come bounding and kicking down it to end somewhere near the hole at last. I remember one, long since defunct I am sure, at Eastbourne. It was made in the early '90s, when the nine-hole course first became one of 18. The green was a rectangular "gun platform" cut out of a steep chalky slope, and nothing in the world mattered save hitting the ball far enough to the left; then no power in the world could stop its descent on to the green. That was really as dull as the up-hill hole I have mentioned, but it did not seem quite so dull; one always thought one had done something rather clever, and there was a certain spurious fun in watching the ball as it hopped down-hill. There was even a pleasant catching of the breath because some day it might stay up there, though, as far as I know, it never did.

Perhaps we may conclude that if any hole is spoken of as the worst on the course, it will at any rate possess some distinguishing quality which makes it a little more interesting than its humdrum fellows. A famous Master of Trinity, who said many acid and memorable things, once heard someone praised for having "so much taste." He added: "and all of it so bad." Well, in point of golfing holes I incline to think that bad taste is better than none at all. At the present moment, the only shots I ever play are in a perfectly flat open meadow, and I must say that I do long now and again for a quarry or a hill or even a nice muddy pond to hit over. That is to say I should long for them if I were not so mortally afraid of losing one of my small remaining stock of battered golf balls.

## CORRESPONDENCE

## THE NEW COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

SIR.—Sir Gilbert Scott's plan for the new cathedral at Coventry will certainly provide a magnificent spiritual centre for the city; but why is it considered necessary to complete the destruction the Germans have wrought upon the old? Either restored or in its now ruinous condition it would be a noble adjunct to the new plan.

I can imagine no nobler war memorial for the city than the gaunt shell of the old cathedral standing beneath the splendid new one, and surrounded by the principal buildings of the city. A state of ruin is in itself no bar to a beautiful appearance, as our old abbeys show; and the startling contrast would form an ever-present reminder of these dark days.

But personally, I am sure it would be possible to give back much of the beauty to the old by a conscientious restoration. In this University there are two ecclesiastical buildings (Magdalen College Chapel and New College Chapel) with, like the Cathedral, no

contributors who advocate the removal of the instrument to another part of the building: the point being that these people regard a cathedral (or any ancient parish church for that matter) as a species of museum, the sole purpose of which is to gladden the eye with "vistas," or to serve as a sort of lecture hall wherein they may air their architectural knowledge. They seem to ignore that it is primarily the House of God, and that only was the purpose for which such buildings were originally built.

If anyone who militates against the present position of the organ will take the trouble to seek an alternative site I think he will find that he has set himself an exceedingly difficult task. It would, of course, be a simple matter to split the organ into sections, and this has been done in some cathedrals, but with very varying success; but as an organ-builder of some years' standing, I would not support this idea for many reasons.

As Dr. Eeles remarks, there is no room in the triforium, and, although I do not altogether agree with him in

## BADGERS BY DAY

SIR.—After lunch on February 5, in bright fine weather, I saw a pair of badgers sporting in a field and saw them again later playing round their sett. They were magnificent specimens; I have no wish to outdo Slipper's fox "as big as a chestnut horse," but I think they weighed about 40 lb. each. Moving about in the open they are very bear-like.—R. H. A. MERLEN, *Paradise House, Painswick, Gloucestershire.*

[The badger normally is a strictly nocturnal beast. That two adults should be out in the middle of the day is certainly remarkable.—ED.]

## A NATIONAL GALLERY OF SPORT

SIR.—It is no reflection whatever on the value or interest of Mr. Walter Hutchinson's purchase of Stubbs's *Gimcrack*, in order to form the nucleus of a National Sporting Collection, to point out that a replica of the picture exists in the possession of the Jockey Club at Newmarket. There it is, or

to First Guards, which is the title we bear to-day.

It was not until the Battle of Waterloo that we assumed the title of Grenadier Guards, and the following extract from the *London Gazette* of July 29, 1815, explains the origin of this:

"His Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve of the First Regiment of Foot Guards being made a Regiment of Grenadiers and styled the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, in commemoration of their having defeated the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard upon this memorable occasion."

This regiment, I think, is the only one in the Army that has directly earned its title from the part it played in action.

The grenade, as you know, is now worn on the cap and on the colours of the regiment, but our buttons still display our earlier regimental badge, the royal cypher with the initials of the Sovereign "reversed and interlaced."

In November, 1920, His Majesty the Colonel-in-Chief approved the restoration of the royal cypher on the shoulder-straps in place of the grenade.—ARTHUR PENN (Major, Regimental Adjutant, First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards), S.W.I.

## BIRD OBSERVATORIES FOR GREAT BRITAIN

SIR.—The excellent article *Bird Observatories for Great Britain* by John Buxton and George Waterston which appeared in your issue of February 11 will, I hope, serve to draw attention to the way in which we lag behind other nations in the study of bird migration. Too many facilities exist for studying the dead bird, too few for studying the living bird in all its grace and beauty. Mr. R. M. Lockley and his wife have done good work in this respect, but it is only fair that we should not have to depend upon the enthusiasm of private individuals for this branch of ornithology.

May I point out that the statement that the Farne Islands are the most southerly home of the eider is not quite correct, for there is (or was up to 1939) a thriving colony on Coquet Island?—SETON GORDON, *Upper Duntulm, Isle of Skye.*

## HEN AND MOUSE

SIR.—Is this not a strange thing to happen? Our cat killed a mouse while a hen stood and watched. Then the hen caught one and ate it. I have never heard of this happening before.—PRUDENCE BECKETT, *Royal School, c/o The Marquess of Bath, Longleat, Warminster, Wiltshire.*

[It is not very uncommon for hens to kill mice. We have seen them do so when threshing was in progress, picking the mice up as they ran from the stack, killing and eating them.—ED.]

## STARLINGS

SIR.—The description in a recent issue of *COUNTRY LIFE* of starlings going to roost was most interesting. My wife and I have seen a similar sight in India, the mynah being, I understand, the starling's opposite number in that country—and incidentally it is tamable and a great talker.

We were camping at Velapur in Malsiras, Sholapur District, and during an evening stroll found at the far side of the village an area of cactus which must have been quite an acre in extent. It was nearly dark and we coincided with a scene such as the Hon. Roger Eden describes. In fact it is not necessary to say more than that his details almost exactly matched those we found. They need not be repeated in numbers. In our case, they came in continuously for some 15 minutes.



GIMCRACK BY GEORGE STUBBS

See letter: A National Gallery of Sport

more of their original work than the walls and floor, and despite the fact that their restoration was not done in the best age of taste, the impression still remains of ancient and beautiful houses of God.

The old Cathedral could thus be an integral part of the new, facing the main altar from the west. The various periods of Gothic architecture seldom grumble at each other in a building, and a violent contrast could be avoided between old and new by the judicious planting of trees, so that both buildings could not be seen in their entirety at the same time from any one point. The architect would do well if he attempts to harmonise old and new, and if he draws the inspiration for his detail from English rather than French Gothic.

Finally, might I point out that Sir Giles Scott loses a great opportunity in not vaulting the ceiling of the building with stone ribs, thus providing a magnificent vista up to and beyond the high altar in the centre.—J. R. TURNER EITLINGER, *Magdalen College, Oxford.*

## EXETER CATHEDRAL ORGAN

SIR.—I write to support in full the views of your correspondent, Dr. F. C. Eeles, regarding the position of the organ in Exeter Cathedral. I also write to condemn the idea which seems to lie at the root of the letters of other

his remarks about the size of the transepts, it would be absurd to suggest that the organ should be removed to such a position. I adduce the following reasons in support of this statement:

(1) That the organ would then be out of touch with the choir.

(2) That there is no room for it. Doubtless it could be squeezed in, but the loss in light and floor space would be abnormally large, particularly in a cathedral of this size.

(3) That if it were so placed, it would look—if I may say so of such a work of art—rather ridiculous, and entirely wrong.

This case, which is one of the finest of its type anywhere extant, was designed for its present position, and from both the architectural and musical points of view it would be more than folly to move it anywhere else. It is easily the finest piece of post-Reformation furniture that the Cathedral possesses, and to push it away into some corner where only a portion of its magnificent carving and generally faultless proportions could be seen, merely to gratify the wishes of the "vista" school of thought, merits nothing but the strongest condemnation.

Let us hope that the authorities at Exeter will not be beguiled into any similar course of action.—MICHAEL THOMAS-DAVIES, *The Castle, Tiverton, Devon.*

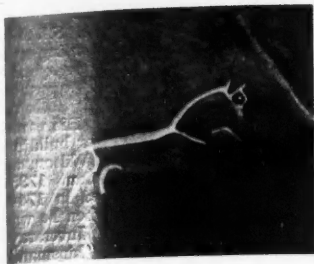
was till recently, entitled *The Rubbing House, Newmarket*, and was so exhibited at Lady Allendale's exhibition at 144, Piccadilly in 1931, being illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE* for February 14 of that year. The appearance of Lord Bolingbroke in his own picture, holding his famous stallion, and the word "Gimcrack" inscribed by the artist, leave no doubt that Mr. Hutchinson's picture is the original.—CURIOUS CROWE, *Alton, Hampshire.*

## THE GRENADIER GUARDS

SIR.—Will you allow me to correct a reference to the Grenadier Guards appearing lately in Major Jarvis's *Countryman's Notes*, which are generally as accurate in contents as they are delightful in form. In the issue of *COUNTRY LIFE* dated February 4 he states: "The Grenadier Guards obtained their name shortly after the formation of the regiment."

The title by which we are usually known to-day is, in fact, not our earliest but our latest title. In 1656 Charles II, during his exile in France and before the Restoration, raised a regiment from those who were with him in banishment, and called it the Royal Regiment of Guards. In 1665 (after the Restoration) the title was changed to the King's Regiment of Foot Guards, and by 1685 the title had become the First Regiment of Foot Guards, commonly abbreviated





#### A REPRESENTATION OF KERID

See letter: The Berkshire "White Horse"

(dark, very short) in bunches of 20, 30, and many very large ones which may have contained thousands each. Roughly estimated there might be more than half a million birds.

I have the correct word in the case of whistles is murmuration, and this word certainly fits the mynah. The sound was terrific, for we were quite close to them, and at certain points where they seemed to be gathered together more thickly we had to wait at each other to make ourselves heard.

We waited the murmuration the next evening also, this time armed with a camera. Unfortunately my camera was quite incapable of making a photograph which would give any real idea of the affair, but I did obtain one or two of the huge bunches as they came in. I regret it is impossible to send you a print, but on the other hand, I seem to remember a similar photograph in COUNTRY LIFE some years ago.

A propos of such a concourse can any reader give the term used for sandgrouse? Many of your readers will,



#### BRONZE STATUE OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE, BY HUBERT LE SUEUR, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD

See letter: William, 3rd Earl of Pembroke

I am sure, remember the enormous numbers which come down to water at certain times each day in India and Mesopotamia. It was near Nasiriyeh that I saw the most wonderful parade of the common sandgrouse, during the last part. A friend and I were walking towards Nasiriyeh up-stream, but on the right bank of the Euphrates, when flocks of birds suddenly started coming over, flying parallel to the river, at short distance from the bank. They were, I think, perhaps regiments of sandgrouse, for they came with almost military precision,

about 100 yds. between each, for at least 10 minutes as we walked on. Each regiment was about 20 yds. deep, and stretched away from the bank some 100 to 150 yds.; and I do not think I should be wrong in saying there were thousands in each. Evidently the watering place was on the lake formed by this river between Nasiriyeh and Basra.—W. A. E., Hereford.

#### THE BERKSHIRE "WHITE HORSE"

SIR,—In your interesting article on the Berkshire Ridge Way (which intrigued me as I have walked many miles along part of it, and know well the "blowing stone" and the so-called White Horse of Uffington), the writer states that the "horse" is "a mysterious, stylised figure at whose origin and purposes one can only guess." But Dr. T. F. G. Dexter, in his book *Cornwall: The Land of the Gods*, compares it with certain figures on the back of ancient British coins. He says: "the whole design (in both) is intentional, conventional, symbolical, mythological. The artist did not set out to draw a horse, but a representation of Kerid, the bird-greyhound-horse-goddess, and he did it remarkably well."

The creation has the beak of a bird and the tail of a greyhound. White horses were anciently held to be symbols of the sun, hence the scouring of them at Whitsuntide.—W. C. WORSDELL, Twickenham, Middlesex.

#### WILLIAM, 3rd EARL OF PEMBROKE

SIR,—An interesting point, which Miss Olivier did not mention in her articles *Wilton House and the Earls of Pembroke* (January 21 and 28) is that Van Dyck's portrait of William, 3rd Earl, shown beside that of Philip, 4th Earl, was painted, not from life, but from the life-size bronze statue of him by Hubert le Sueur formerly at Wilton, which now stands in the Tower Room adjoining the picture gallery in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

William, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of Oxford University from 1617 until his death in 1630, after whom Pembroke College was named, was a considerable benefactor to the Bodleian; and in 1723, Thomas, the "noble and sumptuous" 8th Earl, whose artistic activities are set forth by Miss Olivier, presented the statue to the Bodleian in his memory.

It is curious that there is no mention of this fine statue—one of the greatest works of art in the University—in the *Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of Oxford* published by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in 1939, though le Sueur's bronze statues of Charles I and his Queen at St. John's College, and the bronze bust of the King ascribed to le Sueur, which was presented to the Bodleian by Archbishop Laud in 1636, are all duly recorded.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, Highclere, near Newbury, Berkshire.

#### A CHAMELEON'S CAMOUFLAGE

SIR,—Camouflage is a topical subject just now, so that the enclosed photograph may be of particular interest. It shows a chameleon which I had for

a pet while in West Africa last year.

Often when I returned to my bush hut I was unable to trace him. He wasn't far away as a rule, but his gift of natural camouflage was so powerful that often it took me some time to discover his whereabouts.

When placed on this small bush he turned green so as to blend beautifully with the leaves. Can you see him in the picture? Follow a diagonal line from top right corner to the middle bottom. His body lies in that direction. At about a quarter of an inch from the bottom his tail turns off to the left.

There is, I think, much to be learned in natural camouflage from the manner in which this little creature makes use of its powers to change its protective colouring so as to blend with its natural surroundings.—JULIUS F. FRIEND, Gable Cottage, Rock Road, Maidstone, Kent.

SIR,—In a recent issue, Major Jarvis asks if chameleons hibernate. Having fraternised with them for nearly 50 years, I can state emphatically that in Africa south of the Equator they don't. In Cape Town they are found the year round sun-bathing on hedge or bush, patiently waiting for their meals to come to them. But

Dr. Shadick Higgins, our M.O.H., is a New Orderite. His quite praiseworthy hostility to *musca domestica* is, alas! taking the bread out of the chameleon's mouths and throwing them upon the streets. I have picked up deplorably emaciated victims pathetically plodding across the pavement seeking happier hunting grounds.

On Rhodesian roads the flattened corpses of poor little jay-walkers bear pitiful evidence of road-hog callousness. Chameleons are not too quick in the uptake; can they be expected to acquire road-sense in one generation?

But recently I beheld the amazing spectacle of a chameleon actually sprinting some 20 ft. on hard ground from one bush to another, on his toes, quick as a mouse. Had I been told of this feat I should have given a sneering laugh. Have any of your readers seen such a sight?

Chameleons drink dew, but I have never offered them the Highland variety. I can't get it myself now.

I have read and enjoyed COUNTRY LIFE (irregularly) since it started in 1897. And I have visited every scene in Britain so tastefully chosen and beautifully photographed on the cover of each issue of 1943.—H. E. BRIMBLE, Mount Curtis Hotel, Sea Point, S. Africa.

#### EARLY FILING SYSTEM

SIR,—This 500-year-old "file cabinet" fills one side of the interesting muniment room in the "Vicars' Hall," adjoining the Cathedral, Wells. It was constructed by the Vicars for whom the hall and Close of half a hundred chambers were built. Its drawers were used to store deeds and accounts, many rolls of which are still preserved. No drawer will fit in the space designed for another, although all drawers and spaces look identical. Note the nail-heads on all the faces of the drawers. Each has been given

a different pattern or quantity of these.

Presumably any Vicar could visit the room after dark and select the drawer he needed by feeling for the correct pattern.

This is a magnificent piece of furniture and is as sound to-day as when it was in regular use. It is indeed a great testimonial to the craftsmanship of our ancestors.—J. HANSFORD, Yeovil, Somerset.



#### PUZZLE: FIND THE CHAMELEON

See letter: A Chameleon's Camouflage

#### GEESE ON THE LAWN

SIR,—We were amused by Mr. Dighton's second letter about his geese, as we have had bitter experience of our geese barking young apple-trees and also eating what apples they can reach. They like tomatoes too, and once the gander has found a way in underneath the wire netting they will flap over it as well. However, they have a guilty conscience over it and even if you shout from a window 100 yds. away they clear out (but not for long). They have extraordinarily good eyesight and always know if they are watched.

Our trouble is that the gander is devoted to one goose and neglects the other. The geese will lay in the same nest and it is impossible to tell which eggs are whose. The result is that half do not hatch.

They keep as close to the house as they can and their nesting makes late sleep impossible, as they are extremely vocal in the early dawn, the gander screaming with love and



#### A FILING CABINET 500 YEARS OLD

See letter: Early Filing System



**A PEWTER PLATE STAMPED  
"BURROUGH OF NEWBURY"**

*See letter: The Story of a Pewter Plate*

anxiety when the white goose is laying and the grey goose screaming at his lack of attention to her. When the geese sit they sit by side by side, head to tail. Nothing tempts them off, and the gander gobbles up in the most unchivalrous way any food one puts down. They are rotten mothers, but if a hen hatches the eggs out the geese realise they are really theirs and give a good deal of advice through the wire netting.

In the summer the grass is covered with their fleas. We cure this by running hens over the grass, who either eat them or collect them.



**THE SWANWICK SITE REINSTATED, 40,000 TONS OF COAL  
HAVING BEEN EXCAVATED**

*See letter: Open-cast Coal-mining*

Anyway it is a cure. They bathe in an old-fashioned saucer bath, and sometimes the gander (who has first of everything) slips up in the fresh-cleaned bath and turns upside down, upon which the geese spread wings and circle the bath crying distractedly at the loss of dignity to their lord and master. In fact they are a lesson to any anti-feminist on how to behave. They hate low-flying aeroplanes and a real hedge-hopper produces a chorus of the most human sounds of indignation.

On the whole, the closely cropped lawn and their antics well repay the noise and their appalling sanitary habits. And green goose though not fat is good eating.—MARY MANNERS, *Avon, Christchurch, Hampshire.*

#### **A HERO OF WATERLOO**

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Rowson's most interesting letter concerning Sergeant Ewart of the Scots Greys,

is it not incorrect to state that the sergeant was ensign at Waterloo?

This was an infantry rank, corresponding to the modern second-lieutenant, a similar rank in the cavalry being a cornet.

I speak subject to correction, but I believe Sergeant Ewart was given a commission in the infantry after Waterloo, which would account for the Ensign.—ADRIAN PORTER (Lt.-Col.), *The Hampshire Club, Winchester.*

#### **THE STORY OF A PEWTER PLATE**

SIR,—The pewter plate of which I send you a photograph, showing the stamp and part of the edge, has a curious history. It is one of the few examples remaining of the plates which were purchased for the Corporation of Newbury in 1747 out of a fine of £20 paid by Mr. John Head for not serving the office of Mayor. These plates, inscribed BURROUGH OF NEWBURY and bearing its arms, survived the misfortune which overtook the Corporation in 1839, when it became bankrupt. An action was brought by the Crown in that year against the Corporation to pay off the heavy costs involved through legal proceedings, and, as it was unable to do so, its civic belongings were distrained upon and offered for sale. A few townsmen clubbed together and bought in the silver maces, dated 1707 and 1758, for £35 and £32 respectively. The pewter plates, off which the councillors dined on festive occasions, were also bought in. At a later date, however, they were thrown away.

The plate here shown, which belongs to Mrs. A. J. Chivers, of Newbury, was bought about 40 years ago by her father-in-law, the late Mr. Arthur Chivers, with three others, from a stall in Newbury market-place. It bears the touch of H. Perchard, and the date 1709. The maker, Mr. A. V. Sutherland-Graeme tells me, was Hellier (or Hellary) Perchard, actually a Channel Islander, a member of the Pewterers' Company, who struck his

turned upside down for nearly a year, and the top-soil and the sub-soil piled up in huge mountains. When the coal is got, and the ground re-seeded and beginning to yield crops, it is seen that the farmers' fears are to a very great extent groundless. But will the moisture in the ground keep the crops supplied now that the moisture-holding strata have been disturbed?

Certainly this query has to some extent been settled and answered by the fact that in Denby Dale, Yorkshire, the first hay crop has been gathered from one of these sites. But it remains to be seen whether the statement of the engineers will prove to be correct, when they say that the ground will be better drained after they have got the coal and re-graded the site.—CHARLES TINGLE, *Swanwick, Derbyshire.*

#### **THE INVERARAY ARCHITECTS**

SIR,—“A rectangular classical town . . . and a mock Gothic castle, earlier even than Strawberry Hill, are the last things the visitor expects to find in an apparently remote fastness.” So we read in *COUNTRY LIFE*'s authoritative account of Inveraray Castle (see Vol. LXII, page 158), which somewhat tentatively ascribes the design of the existing house to Robert Morris. Now Robert Morris was one of the more distinguished classical architects of the Burlington Group, and he tells us himself that he simply eschewed Gothic, going so far as to pronounce Westminster Abbey as “heavy, lumpy and unrefined.” He helped design Marble Hill with Lord Burlington and the middle block at least of White Lodge, Richmond. Robert Morris was also the builder of Coombe Bank, Kent, for the 3rd Duke of Argyll and I have reason to think Whitton Park, Middlesex, another of this Duke's residences. Among the archives at Inveraray Castle, however, I have recently seen plans and elevations of the Castle, dated 1746, and clearly signed “Roger Morris.”

Who was this Roger Morris and what else did he build? The only reference I can find to him is by Robert Morris, who in the 1759 edition of his *Lectures on Architecture* calls him his kinsman whose productions were of merit and to whom he “was indebted for the erudition he had received

in his service.”—JAMES LEES-MILNE, 104, *Cheyne Walk, S.W.10.*

[Roger Morris, according to Beresford Chancellor's *Lives of the British Architects*, occupied the post of “Carpenter and principal Engineer to the Board of Ordnance.” His name appears in the accounts for building the Palladian Bridge at Wilton, as clerk of the works about 1735. He is said to have died in 1744, apparently at the time when he was engaged on the plans of Inveraray. It is probable that his “kinsman,” Robert, then took over the work. The plans signed with Roger's name and dated 1746 may indicate that he



**INVERARAY CASTLE**

*See letter: The Inveraray Architects*

was still alive then, or that Robert chose to perpetuate his kinsman's or master's primary responsibility. It should be added, since Captain Laurence Whistler raised the question last week in his reference in a letter to the Palladian Bridge at Wilton, that that famous structure has been ascribed to Roger Morris in collaboration with his employer the Architect-Earl of Pembroke. It is scarcely possible to believe the masterly character and detailing of that design to be the unaided work of an amateur, however talented. Lord Pembroke may be given full credit for the idea, the siting, and the form of the bridge; but in view of Robert Morris's high tribute to Roger's “erudition,” and the fact that Roger superintended its erection, it seems probable that his was the scholarship and practical science involved.—ED.]



**WORKING THE LOW SEAM AT SWANWICK**

*See letter: Open-cast Coal-mining*

touch at Pewterers' Hall in 1709, became Master of the Worshiptul Company in 1740, and died in 1759.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *Highclere, near Newbury, Berkshire.*

#### **OPEN-CAST COAL-MINING**

SIR,—As your readers no doubt know, successful attempts have been made in different parts of the country to win surface coal from agricultural land, land afterwards restored to its former productivity. I send two pictures of open-cast coal-mining at Swanwick, Derbyshire, which has added 40,000 tons of coal to the national supplies. When it was first proposed to get coal from pasture land by the new method of mining, the farming fraternity had grave misgivings. It was imagined, no doubt, that the ground would not be reinstated in a proper manner. But the main question was, how would it affect the land?

It is no pleasure to see the land



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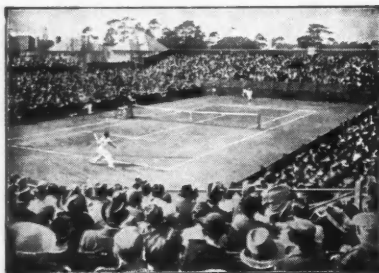


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## FARMING NOTES

# A MODEL FOR LAND SETTLEMENT

LAND settlement is likely to be brought into discussions about post-war policy because a good many men in the Forces have the idea that they will try their hands at farming after the war. I have just been reading the annual report of the Land Settlement Association, of which Lord Elgin is chairman. This is a semi-Government body which had the job of settling unemployed miners on the land. The original purpose was to give suitable unemployed men from the special areas a chance to make a fresh start in life, and when war broke out some 700 men of this type occupied holdings on the Association's estates. The present report gives an account of how things are going with them.

SOME of the original trainees and tenants abandoned the attempt to settle on the land when they felt the attraction offered by rising wages in war industries, but the Association opened its doors to others who had some capital of their own and some agricultural experience. Some of the Association's land was taken in hand because, with the shortage of feeding-stuffs, a tenant could not count on making much of a living from pigs and poultry. Of the 590 tenants now in occupation of holdings, 352 came originally from the special areas and 238 from rural occupations; 498 holdings are unoccupied by tenants and the land is farmed by the Association. Those who are doing best are concentrating their attention on horticultural crops such as tomatoes, lettuce, potatoes and brussels sprouts. The quantity of lettuce sold from the holdings has increased from 34,000 crates in 1940 to 119,000 crates in 1943. Nearly 2,000 tons of tomatoes were sold in the last year, and with the advance in prices these two crops have proved highly profitable.

TAKING the whole body of tenants whose accounts have been examined, the average net income was £418 for the year 1942-43. The income of the experienced special area men and of the new agricultural tenants was almost exactly the same, but, if the figures of individual tenants are examined they are found to vary widely. Those who have developed horticulture are doing much better than those who have kept to pigs and poultry. It should be explained that this figure of £418 net income is the excess of receipts and closing valuation on payments and opening valuation. The payments include paid labour, rent, rates and depreciation of stock and equipment. No allowance has been made on the debit side for the labour of the tenant and his family, or on the credit side for the value of produce grown on the holding and consumed at home, which may be put at about £40 per annum. Remembering the hard work and the risks involved, the income these settlers are making is not excessive. Those who are doing best realise that they cannot expect to obtain such favourable results when the war is over. They are taking the present opportunity to reduce the amount of loans still outstanding on their holdings by larger payments than they are obliged to make.

WHILE full allowance must be made for war-time conditions in interpreting financial results, the Land Settlement Association scheme does seem to be on sound lines. One particularly valuable feature is the estate service depot which serves each group of holdings. This depot provides the central organisation

through which the co-operative principle is put into effect on each estate. The depots now pay their way, each serving not fewer than 40 holdings, if the unit is to be economic. The depot of each estate undertakes major cultivations for the tenants. All their principal requisites are bought and their produce sold through the depot. At the depot, weaner pigs are bought for issue to tenants and all tomatoes and other plants are propagated. Equipment is kept there and staff maintained for carrying out the major cultivations required by the tenants, and it is there that the vegetables and fruit grown by them are packed and despatched to the railway or market town. The depot also keeps accounts for every tenant and statements are prepared for issue to them every month.

THE experience gained by the Land Settlement Association should be useful to the Government in making plans for the settlement of Service men on the land. The idea of a central depot for each group of holdings is excellent and it seems to work in practice. Even after a period of preliminary training it is certain that Service men, once they are on their own holdings, will need a good deal of advice about cropping and management of stock and also help with the purchase of requisites and the sale of produce. Otherwise they may buy their experience too dearly. The model which the Land Settlement Association has set up offers something much better than the isolated small holdings created for Service men after the last war. Many of them did not know much about the land and many of them did not know much about business. An expansion of the Land Settlement Association scheme or something on similar lines could save many farming casualties after this war.

I AM told that main-crop potatoes were being planted in the Norfolk fens on February 7. This is amazingly early. It has been a very early season, but I must say I should not like to plant potatoes so far in advance of the calendar. Frosts in March and early April would knock such a crop about badly. The reason given for this very early planting is that the fens soils have been so dry this winter that unless potatoes are planted there will not be enough moisture in the soil to give them a good start. The planting of early potatoes in specially favourable districts is not of course unusual in February.

ALL work on the land is well in advance this spring. Many thousands of acres of oats and barley were drilled in the first half of February. Some of the spring barley sown in December now looks like a water meadow. It is altogether too green and lush for my liking. The only disadvantage of a very dry winter like this has been the necessity for carting water to livestock. This is a most laborious business, but when ponds run dry and the shallow wells too there is no alternative to water carting unless all the stock can be brought close to home. We may yet get some hard frosts, but as so much of the land for spring sowing has already been worked down they would not perform their valuable function of helping to make a tilth. I have heard that even ditching schemes have had to be stopped because the clay sub-soil is too dry and hard to work.

CINCINNATI, IS.



## THE ESTATE MARKET

## FARMS SELLING IN LINCOLNSHIRE

THERE is little or no activity in the country sale-rooms apart from the copious flow of offers of Lincolnshire farms. Scores of keen bidders take these out of the market, at anything up to £20,000 for a single holding. This was the sum paid for a 178-acre farm of only 178 acres a few days ago. Good as the competition is, it might be even better but that most of the farms seem content with a strictly local interest in the holding. All that is known of many of these sales is confined to a brief and uninformative statement, after the event, of a total realisation for perhaps a dozen holdings.

Notwithstanding the lack of notice of auctions, no uneasiness need be felt as to the fundamental state of the market. Two or three things are holding up business. The shadow of the war begins to be seen, and great events in the theatres of war are a potent factor in postponements.

## A CROWDED SALE-ROOM

A BOSTON correspondent says that in that town, at an auction of farms, the crowding was so acute that people fainted and had to be carried out. An incident of this kind is comparatively rare, and the practical lesson to be drawn from it may be the advisability, if possible, of hiring a larger room for any important sale. It is generally possible to predict the attendance, the preliminary enquiries for particulars being one very good guide.

Not always, however, can an agent foretell, even approximately, how many people are likely to come to listen to his honeyed words. There were two or three very large rooms at the old Mart in Tokenhouse Yard, yet it happened on many occasions that the company of bidders and others overflowed into the corridors and even down the stairs. The most memorable example of that was in connection with the sale of a South African mining concern, when it almost seemed as if half the members of the Stock Exchange were present.

A clergyman at one time made a practice of protesting at any auction where an advowson was among the lots. He visited Tokenhouse Yard, and irritated everybody so much that at last the auctioneer, a man of great fame in his profession and notable physique, descending from the rostrum, seized the interrupter and, lifting him out of the room, put him out on to the pavement.

Recently in a London shop, a woman produced some silver plate, and asked £30 for it. The shopkeeper assured her that it was hardly worth one-sixth of that sum. "But I gave that for it at So-and-so's sale," she remarked. "I am sorry, madam; then you gave a great deal too much." A glance at the stuff showed the truth of his remarks. The sale-room itself and still more, if the sequel to some sales were revealed, is a place of thrills. If intending buyers, whose courage or judgment fails them at the critical moment, as the hammer begins to be poised, would do better at some subsequent sale, let them remember that bidding at auction is not a business for a novice, but one that calls for experience and determination. At present day prices few buyers can afford to buy enough lots to enable them to average the good and the bad.

## DRY-ROT AND A TEMPLATED PURCHASE

RECENTLY, in a north-western town, proposals for the purchase of a long leasehold modern

house were going on very well until a scientific friend of the prospective purchaser happened to notice signs of extensive dry-rot. On his emphatic advice the negotiations fell through. Damage was mainly evident on the ground floor (it was a non-basement structure).

To forgo the acquisition of a house for such a reason may seem to many to be an excess of caution, for much may be done to eliminate dry-rot from a building, though the work is apt to be costly, and, in the case now in question, the intending buyer saw no reason to induce him to undertake it.

A contributory cause of the origin of the trouble was apparently that garden soil had been heaped against the outer walls high above the level of the damp-course, and another was that the floors in the house had all been covered with linoleum. Not merely floors, but timber in the cupboards and door-posts were affected, and examination would probably have revealed infection of the brickwork. The houses in the road were of cheap construction, on a clay soil, and the floor timbers were apparently from the beginning in contact with the earth below them, so that there was no aeration.

## A DANGER SIGNAL

IN the instance above mentioned the vendor ridiculed the idea that "the decay of a few floorboards should frighten anyone who meant business." But he may have come to the conclusion that there is literally more in it than meets the eye, for example, mycelium invading the brickwork as well as the boards, and it is significant that a general warning has just been circulated to property-owners to keep watch against dry-rot, especially in houses that have stood empty for some time. Unfortunately there are so many robberies and so much trespass where houses are vacated that most people shut all the windows when going away, and as air-bricks are in nine cases out of ten useless by reason of being blocked by dirt, or having no adequate air space beneath the floors they are intended to air, the conditions for damage are present.

## SOME CAUSES OF DAMPNESS IN NEW HOUSES

IT is to be hoped that the new houses which are now promised will be carefully designed and built so as to safeguard them against dry-rot, an insidious foe. Much of the timber now in the market is of poor quality and likely to be used in an unseasoned state, and, as preservatives are scarce, and the cost of timbering is increased by their use, they are not much used, and many private builders pooh-pooh the idea of using them. At the most they will agree to brush them on, and that is only a temporary safeguard, of little use against dry-rot due to careless building or faulty design. It is in details such as the mode of supporting joists, so that they are embedded in brickwork, and in defeating the purpose of cavity walls by allowing fallen mortar or other substances to make a union of the inner and outer brickwork that trouble invariably arises.

Close supervision during building, the choice of well-seasoned dry timber, and adequate aeration will go a long way towards preventing this costly and troublesome fungoid infection, which was known and described, along with its remedies, as long ago as when, in the Book of Leviticus (Ch. xiv), it was called "leprosy of the house."

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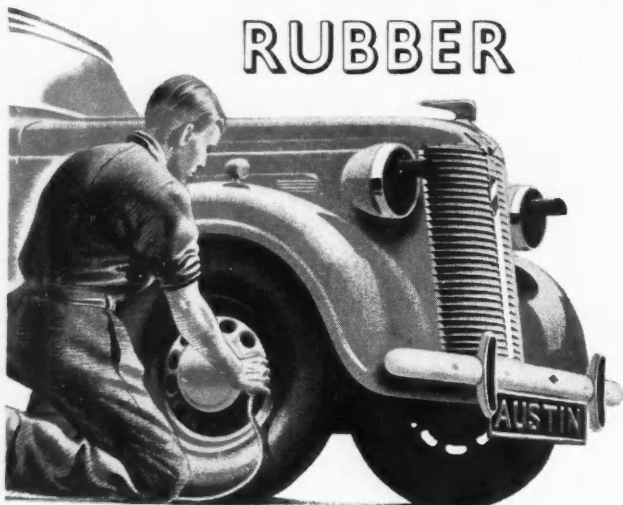
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Tom, slow of speech, slower of wit, is the Lancashire comedian as conceived by the first George Formby and exploited by a hundred successors: the innocent abroad, the lamb among wolves, the gormless lad from Bacup or thereabouts who finds himself in Piccadilly with his pocket inevitably picked. Mr. Tilsley presents this tried, trusty and true candidate for our affections with every confidence that he will be again elected to popular favour. As, indeed, he deserves to be—especially if sheer gusto can shake a vote out of us. Gusto is what the author relies on. He opens upon us a broadside of words, incident and characters, and hopes, with some reason, to rush us off our feet.

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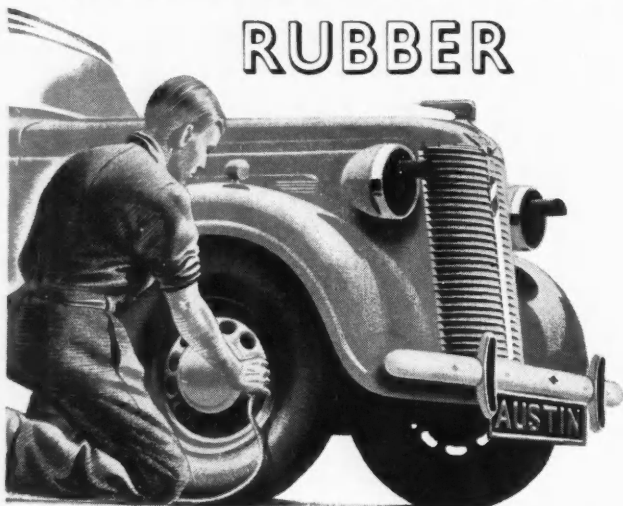
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## HAT *Symposium*

**H**ATS look more substantial this spring, if one can use such an adjective for some of the wedding confections frothing with veils and flowers. But even these have crowns large enough to fit them on and are not made to perch precariously over one minute part of the head any more. Brims to the felt and straw sailors are quite wide compared with those of the last few years, some large enough to be called cartwheels. Even berets have more depth to them and are not the fly-away affairs of last summer. The doll's hats have almost gone. Dinner hats have grown a few inches, look more like hats and less like discs of flowers or wreaths of feathers. Most hats of all kinds are worn straight on the forehead, and the general ruling is that upward *coiffures* look best with a hat with a forward tilt and the halos and wide-brimmed bonnets are reserved for those with the hair down. Quite a few of the muffin berets and wide-brimmed felts are made to be worn either way. The larger sailors with brims bending up slightly, like a saucer, look as well when worn on the back of the head with the hair combed into a "bang," or with a little girl parting, as forward with the hair up at the back and smooth on top. The muffin berets are most

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adaptable and can be worn successfully at almost all angles with the hair up or down. They are perhaps smartest of all worn on top of a sophisticated Edwardian *coiffure*, absolutely straight, with a very neat hairline combed up smoothly from the nape.

Aage Thaarup shows one of the prettiest of the wide-brimmed felts in coral pink. This is a hat that would be splendid with a black or navy and white outfit and equally good later on with a pint frock. He makes dark felts—navy and black—with highish Welsh or postilion crowns and medium brims rolling gently upwards, and attaches headlights of snowdrops to the fronts or projects wings of champagne-coloured velvet ribbon. He stitches flat flowers all round the brims of his straw sailors and saddle-stitches the brims and ribbons of felts so that they are in line with the many coats and suits that are saddle-stitched. Gay little hats for dining out in restaurants have positive flights of butterfly ribbon bows in front or cascading down the back. The bows are bright—cherry or emerald—and the hats are black, shaped like tiny boaters, worn well forward, *chic* with an upward *coiffure* and smart tailor-made suit or frock.

MOST of the milliners are showing plaid ribbons—crisp plaid taffeta ribbons on perky sailors, plaid corded ribbons streaming from coarse straw berets, rather reminiscent of the Harrison Fisher prints of the last war, or soft broad plaid georgette ribbons swathed round soft straw mushroom hats. Otto Lucas makes a charming black mushroom with ribbons in emerald, scarlet, black and blue. This has a brim dipping in front like a Victorian bonnet. Many of his hats are like those worn by the Empress Eugénie with crowns swathed with ostrich and brims bending over one eye, cut away over the other. His dark coarse straw toques are trimmed with pillar-box red or emerald ribbon bows and cockades; sailors with narrow white frilling or piping outlining crowns or placed flat on brims. White sailors with emerald veils and ribbons have white gardenias laid on their brims or attached here and there to the ribbon. These have oval dented crowns that



Envelope bags, one pouched in navy suede with snakeskin frame, the other pigskin with double flap. Harrods

fit on firmly. A navy Breton sailor with white lingerie butterfly bows where it meets the hair shows quite a large brim.

The newest Erik dinner hat is entirely in spangled black tulle—a sizeable heart-shaped beret stitched all over with round black sequins and positive fireworks of tulle at the back. An emerald green felt beret with *coq* feathers streaming down the middle and more at the back to cover the back hair and end on the nape of the neck in the most beguiling manner is a charming hat for a suit or fur jacket, either afternoon or evening. A tiny black felt sailor in this collection has the top of its crown sliced off to show the hair and the flat brim spouting short curly black feathers so that it looks almost like Indian 1 mb.

MISS LUCY is making stitched hats from jersey and wool crêpes ready for Easter in sky blue with striped mesh jersey scarves to match. The hats have highish crowns with a fold in front and brims that can be rolled to suit any type of face, are all-purpose hats, smart enough for town, rural enough for the country. On her felt berets with peaks projecting over the face she places pads of feathers, sea blue on black and rose beige on brown, and these feathers nestle on the hair at the side and are very becoming generally. Navy felt sailors with thickish rolling brims are piped with cherry and have narrow rolls of cherry ribbon inserted here and there on the navy ribbons banding the crown. Miss Lucy makes blouses to match exactly the hats and ribbons, in moss rayon crêpes and woollen jerseys and georgettes.

Hats everywhere sparkle with colour, geranium pink, poppy red, emerald green, champagne, toffee and caramel browns being the favourites; and there is lots of white. The straws in plaited cellophane are especially effective in the red shades, in white and black. Coarse straws look well in the toffee ranges and in white or navy. Wide berets in stitched gros grain or felt are becoming to most profiles. Saddle-stitching is usually worked in dark brown on a bright or pale felt. The red straws catch the eye everywhere.

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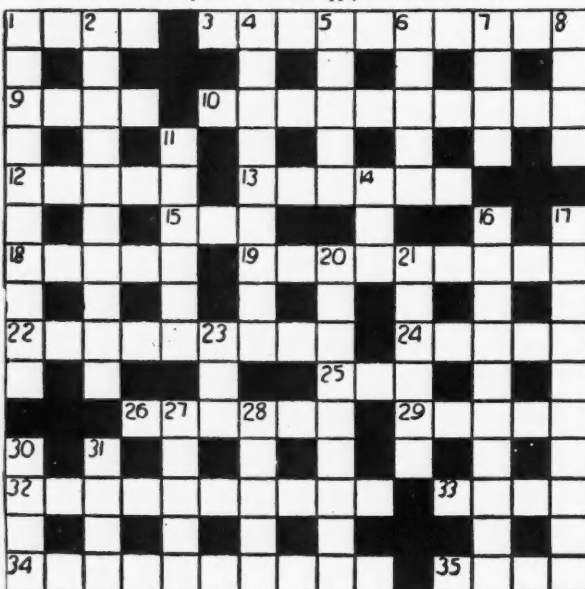
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## CROSSWORD No. 735

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 735, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, March 2, 1944.

Note.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name .....  
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address .....

**SOLUTION TO No. 734.** The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of February 18, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Sugar and spice; 10, On guard; 11, Selfish; 12, Hint; 13, Screw; 14, Seth; 17, Rhythms; 18, Dress up; 19, Uncouth; 22, Unhandy; 24, Bore; 25, Write; 26, Ewes; 29, Rebuilt; 30, Ill-done; 31, Public meeting. DOWN.—2, Urgency; 3, Alas; 4, Addicts; 5, Distend; 6, Pelt; 7, Chimers; 8, Mother Hubbard; 9, The Happy Isles; 15, Shout; 16, Lethe; 20, Caribou; 21, Heretic; 22, Untwine; 23, New moon; 27, Hill; 28, Flat.

### ACROSS.

- 1 and 3. In fact, do as you would be done by (4, 3, 3, 4)
9. Sluggish fruit? (4)
10. Aggravating (10)
12. A very nice relative (5)
13. What a friend indeed is (2, 4)
15. Consideration of her ways is said to be productive of wisdom (3)
18. Mocked, at length went to bed (5)
19. Mr. Gradgrind can hardly be dubbed its hero (4, 5)
22. From such prints the detective might deduce that it rained in the night! (3, 6)
24. Perfume (5)
25. "From the east to western ——— No jewel is like Rosalind."—Shakespeare (3)
26. He is out according to the toss (3, 3)
29. Sleeveless Jewish garment (or one might have hoped so!) (5)
32. He studies the "science of things divine" (10)
33. Queen of Olympus (4)
34. The laundry, not the teacher, may correct home-work with it! (7, 3)
35. Rebel leader (4)

### DOWN.

1. The winner isn't playing it (6, 4)
2. Blue and white on banks, in March (6, 4)
4. Find Chloe in it (9)
5. Fruit, to which the careless might say that the answer was a melon (5)
6. Send half a score south-east (5)
7. Flag? It's all my eye! (4)
8. Topless hedge (4)
11. Browning's was lost (6)
14. No alternative to the home of a famous witch (3)
16. Descriptive of Coleridge's "painted ocean" (6, 4)
17. Necessarily an insular people (6, 4)
20. Bringer of light (6, 3)
21. In return he displays red art (6)
23. I'd a way of obtaining assistance (3)
27. Old and New in India (5)
28. He went away with Gog (5)
30. Mote (4)
31. Cycle of time (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 33 is

The Dean of Bristol,

The Cathedral,  
Bristol, 1.



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